THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY JUNE 8, 1859. NUMBER 29.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10, if mailed, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $6; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $5.
CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $25; Weekly—1 copy $2; 10 copies or over $1 50 each.
Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
In Weekly Journal—Each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.......$1 00
Each continuance.......50

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

☞ The inexplicable lull in the Italian war is somewhat significant of peace. We at all events would gladly think so.

Meanwhile, the remarkable sobriety and good sense displayed by the Italians themselves augur well for their condition in any event. The singular moderation of the people of Italy in this crisis has attracted the admiring notice of freemen in all quarters of the world. It has been feared, says the Providence Journal, that the beginning of hostilities in Italy would be the signal for bloody, and, perhaps, fruitless revolutions throughout the peninsula. The belligerent sovereigns have been warned that they were about to make much troublesome work for the future; that, after exhausting their strength in fighting each other, they would have to allay the whirlwind of rebellion which they had aroused. The Italian people have been admonished not to repeat the futile experiment of 1848. They have been advised to submit to their doom as inevitable, and patiently to wait till He, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, shall give them more promising tokens of success in their efforts for liberty.

We know not what may be their wisest course But we cannot blame them for seizing upon any opportunity which may present itself for ameliorating their condition. And we must say that their whole course during the past few weeks has inspired us with a confidence in their judgment and moderation which we never cherished so fully before. We have strong hopes of such men as those who took part in the orderly and bloodless revolutions of Tuscany and Parma. They have a power of self restraint which we have not been accustomed to ascribe to the excitable Italian, and which is the most valuable trait of character in a people who are to be entrusted with liberal institutions. Whenever the inhabitants of Southern Europe ask for a larger measure of freedom, they are reminded of the excesses of the great French revolution. They are told that they are too passionate to be left to themselves But where has there ever been a more tranquil scene at the change of a government than we have just witnessed at Florence and at Parma? The English papers well say that more blood has been shed at the recent Parliamentary elections than it cost to expel the sovereigns of two Italian States. The Grand Duke set out for a visit to his cousins at Vienna almost as peaceably as any private citizen could depart The Grand Duchess of Parma, with womanly caution, had sent her jewels on to her palace in Vienna, and therefore she had only to pack her crinoline into her capacious trunks and go quietly away. Her subjects bade her God speed, and the whole affair was ended for the time. The approach of an overwhelming force of Austrians has occasioned a temporary reaction; but even under this disappointment no violence has been used.

The truth is, there has been a great change in the public sentiment of the Italians during the past few years. They have learned that it is not by assassinations, by the subterranean councils of Carbonari, not by the impracticable schemes of Mazzini, that they can best accomplish their ends. A state has sprung up on their own soil which commands the respect of Europe, and which stands as a proof that constitutional liberty can exist south of the Alps. She proclaims herself the true friend of Italian interests. Her consistent and manly course during the last ten years has been winning her friends throughout all northern and central Italy. Therefore, thousands of men, who formerly trusted to the secret weapons of the Carbonari for the rescue of their nation, now look to Sardinia as their leader and champion in their great conflict with despotism.

No one can have forgotten with how many misgivings the Italians made common cause with Charles Albert in 1848, how feebly he was supported by many who pretended to trust him, and how doubtful some still are respecting the sincerity of his devotion to Italy. But he had twice proved faithless already, and therefore was not entitled to the confidence which is reposed in his son, Victor Emanuel. We now see the Tuscan and Parmesan armies passing over to him en masse, and volunteers of every class flocking from all the regions south of the Po to gather under his standard. It is only with the greatest difficulty that the Romans can be kept in quietness. If the French troops were not in Rome, the Pope would doubtless have already been obliged to engage rooms for the summer at some distance from that city, and an army would have gone from the banks of the Tiber to take part in the campaign on the Po.

We believe that the States which voted by so large majorities for annexation with Sardinia in 1848 would so vote now. They see that the first thing to be done is to drive the Austrians from their soil. Whether they are paying too dearly to secure this end remains to be seen. But even if the very worst result of their present movement should come, if they should exchange Austrian despotism for French, they believe that they would have gained something. We shall not now consider the justness of their views upon this subject. We have merely desired to call attention to the existence of the strong Piedmontese sympathy which is found in Italy, and to the good order, manliness, and moderation of the revolutionists who have placed their States under the guidance of Sardinia. These two facts are too significant to be overlooked.

☞ A case recently occurred in France very similar to one that occurred some time ago in this country. A certain Vicomte de Beaumont de Vassey, a person of position and influential connection, was employed by a company to negotiate the sale of a patent for the manufacture of saltpetre to the French government. The Vicomte, pretending that it was necessary for him to bribe the public functionaries of the war department, obtained money for that purpose from the company and put the whole in his own pocket.

We all remember the case of Glancy Jones. He undertook to procure from one of the departments of the U. S. government a valuable contract for a company in Pennsylvania, and, holding out the idea that a heavy expenditure of money would be necessary, contracted for a large percentage of the profits to come to himself.

There is a decided difference in the treatment of rascals in France and their treatment in the United States. The French Vicomte was tried for swindling and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary, whereas our member of Congress has been sent out by the Administration as Minister to Austria.

☞ The Danville Tribune has letters from different parts of the Fourth Congressional District, which give cheering indications of the progress of the canvass. One of them says: "Anderson has got the advantage of Chrisman on the slavery question, and on Monday Chrisman attempted to shift ground on the question of Congressional protection, but Anderson forced him back by colloquial questioning, a mode of discussion which he (Chrisman) had himself introduced. I saw a number of men who voted for Talbott, who will vote for Anderson. One of them told me that his 'whole neighborhood had bursted loose.' I give his language: 'Allen has done good service in the lower part of the district'. He is making splendid speeches.'"

☞ The Vicksburg Whig says Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, at the late Southern Convention, declared in his spoken speech (but did not have the effrontery to publish it to the Southern people) that, if the federal authorities undertook to enforce the laws against the African slave trade, *they ought to be resisted even to bloodshed.* He said he believed the violation of those laws and the resistance of the authorities who should undertake to enforce them would be "honorable." This treasonable and disgraceful language was omitted in the published speech, but Mr. Spratt admitted to Gov. Foote, in the Convention, that he had used language to that purport.

☞ The northwestern counties in Virginia have saved Letcher from defeat. The Wheeling Times says his opponents were lukewarm, thinking there could be no possibility of carrying the State for Goggin. It will, we have no doubt, be seen from the official returns that the Freesoil sentiment has been exhibited in favor of Letcher, as recommended by the Washington Era. The Ruffner pamphlet, after all, has saved him, if he is saved.

☞ In the Gubernatorial canvass of Tennessee, Messrs. Netherland and Harris have the following appointments during June: Columbia 1st, Centerville 2d, Charlotte 3d, Franklin 10th, Murfreesboro' 11th, Shelbyville 13th, Lewisburg 14th, Fayetteville 15th, Winchester 16th, Manchester 17th, McMinnville 18th, Lebanon 20th, and Carthage 21st. No other appointments are to be made during the canvass.

☞ A recent debate between the gubernatorial candidates in Tennessee, Col. Netherland and Gov. Harris, disclosed the origin of the present Democratic party. It owes its paternity to Martin Van Buren—the Judas of politicians—the meanest of negro stealing Abolitionists.

☞ The plantation of Senator Douglas, down the Mississippi, has been submerged, and, as misfortune never comes singly, there has been a good deal of cold water thrown over his political prospects recently.

THE FORT SNELLING SWINDLE.—From the report of a Committee of the last House of Representatives are to be gathered the following undisputed facts. The disputed points we shall not touch.

Fort Snelling and its reserve, containing about eight thousand acres, was sold by the Secretary of War in July, 1857, for $90,000 to F. Steele, one third cash, balance in one and two years without interest. Steele had made valuable improvements on the property, but under circumstances not entitling him to any indemnity, nor had he a pre-emption right to any extent whatever. The purchase was made in his name, but really for the benefit also of his partners, Doctor Graham, of Virginia; J. C. Mather and Richard Schell, of New York city.

The sale was made under an act of Congress, authorizing the sale of such "military sites, or parts thereof, as may become useless for military purposes."

In April, 1856, this Steele had offered the Department $75,000 for the reservation, estimating it to contain only 5,000 acres, or at the rate of $15 per acre. The offer was referred to General Jesup, who reported back that the Fort and at least 150 acres of adjacent land were needed for public use, and that he had been informed a higher bid might be expected. Secretary Davis responded to the application, "the reservation is still needed for military purposes, and therefore the offer cannot be entertained." Between this decision and the sale more than $10,000 were expended by government in buildings and repairs. Since the sale and up to the date of the Committee report, some eighteen months, the Government had retained and continued to use the Fort. For this the committee thinks the purchasers will be entitled to rent.

Secretary Floyd overruled the decision of his predecessor Secretary Davis, as to the necessity of the fort for military purposes, without advice from or consultation with any officer of the army. The committee says the better and more reliable opinion of the officers who testified before it is that the fort is still needed and useful for military purposes. In the opinion of the committee the sale was therefore made contrary to the law.

Early in April an agreement to try to effect the purchase was made between Mather & Schell, who afterwards associated Graham with them; all three being personal and political friends of Secretary Floyd. Graham visited Minnesota, got Steele to join them, and immediately returned to Washington. Whilst he was in Washington, Heiskell and Eastman were appointed commissioners to make sale of the property, public or private, in whole or in parcels, at not less than $7 50 per acre. Graham travelled back to Fort Snelling in company with Heiskell, where they found Major Eastman completing a survey of the property under a *verbal* order from Secretary Floyd. They also found Mosher there who went a short time previous under a commission from the Secretary to inquire into the expediency of selling Fort Ripley, situated higher up the river. Within three days after Heiskell and Eastman met and less than a week after Heiskell arrived the sale was made without consultation with any one either as to the value of the property or its usefulness for military purposes. Neither did they let any one but the purchasers know that they had power to sell or even that the property was for sale. The sale itself was kept profoundly secret until after notice of its ratification. No apparent effort was made to keep Steele up to his original bid of $15 an acre, nor was inquiry made of Gen. Jesup to ascertain who it was that had made a better offer.

Mather appears to be the man to whom the committee attributes the invention and engineering of the whole scheme. Who he is we are not informed, except that he is a New Yorker whom Secretary Floyd, from personal knowledge, without solicitation, selected to make sale of Fort Ripley, in consideration of his worth, and with a request, as stated by the Secretary himself, that he had no better means of testifying to his merit. The pay of these commissioners was $8 a day and expenses. In going to Fort Ripley, Mather had to go or did go by Fort Snelling. Why was he not directed to perform the same duty at the latter, and thus save the expense of sending Heiskell, who seems to be a dull body with nothing to recommend him, except, as he says, that he has been a member of the Virginia Legislature, a deputy sheriff, and third corporal in a militia company, and is a neighbor and a warm personal and political friend of the Secretary? He says he had requested the Secretary to get something handsome for him and "in April he wrote me that he had a little business for me to do that would pay my expenses. I wrote to him I do not want to do anything that will not pay well. He wrote me to come on, that he had some business he wanted me to attend to; that there was a reservation he wanted me to sell."

There was a great deal of conflicting testimony as to the real value of the property, varying from less than was given up to half a million. That, however, was an immaterial issue. The vendible value was the proper inquiry, and as to that there is no room for dispute. As the committee says, the weight of testimony puts that at $200,000. Responsible men testify that they would have offered that much if they had known the property was for sale. Three of the purchasers had to admit in giving testimony that they would not now take less than a hundred per cent. advance, and that they had agreed among themselves to go as high as $120,000 in their bid. There can be no doubt that, by not advertising for bids, the government lost at least $100,000.

This transaction suggests a number of grave inquiries, none of which have been or can be satisfactorily answered, but all of which should be so answered, to save the Secretary from proper public suspicion. Why did the Secretary overrule the decision of his predecessor, given upon consultation with the proper officers, and so improvidently decide that the fort was not needed for military purposes, without any such consultation? Why was his decision kept secret from all but the men who afterwards became the purchasers? Why were not bids advertised for? Why was $7 50 per acre fixed as the minimum price when Steele had already offered double that amount? Why was not General Jesup asked who had offered more than Steele? Why was the sale made in secret and kept a secret until after its ratification? Why did not the commissioners let it be known at the fort and in the adjacent towns, which they visited, that they were authorized and were about to make a sale?

The committee deal very gently with Mr. Secretary. They profess to have convicted him only of a "very grave fault." The public will be apt to think that the facts convict him of a good deal more. They say they cannot shelter him under the imputation of such gross incapacity as would be necessary to his excuse, and that being so, neither will public sentiment spare him those suspicions which the facts so strongly provoke.

To enlighten those suspicions it is not amiss to add that Richard Schell, one of the purchasers, was proven before the committee on the Willet's point swindle to be a New York broker and banker who had been in the habit of advancing money to Secretary Floyd, and at the time of this transaction was in advance to him some $20,000. That is not a large sum with a New York broker and banker, but it must be a considerable item in the finances of a village lawyer in the back part of Virginia.

☞ An Opposition meeting was held at Paint Lick, Garrard county, last week, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, at which Col. David Irvine, of Richmond, presided, having declined a re-nomination on account of his advancing age George Denny, Esq., of Garrard, received the unanimous nomination, and subsequently in an eloquent address accepted it. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention ratify and approve the platform of principles laid down and adopted by the Opposition convention held at Louisville on the 22d of February, 1859, and pledge to its nominee our unanimous and cordial support.

Resolved, That this convention endorse the action of the Madison county convention in selecting the Hon. Green Adams for Congress, and hereby pledge our earnest efforts in behalf of his election.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial thanks to Col. Irvine for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties as Senator.

☞ Appointments for debate between Mr. Magoffin and Mr. Bell:

Monticello, Wayne co., Thursday, June 9.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Friday, June 10.
Jamestown, Russell co., Saturday, June 11.
Columbia, Adair co., Monday, June 13.
Liberty, Casey co., Tuesday, June 14.

[From the Iowa City Republican, Extra, 26th.]

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO NEAR IOWA CITY.—There occurred on Tuesday afternoon about six o'clock, one of the most terrible and destructive whirlwinds that was ever visited upon any people. The path of its destruction commenced, so far as we can learn, about one or two miles from Iowa City. When first discovered it was about west from the residence of Geo. Powell. Soon after it was first noticed, it moved in a southeasterly direction to the residence of Gen. Morris. Its force was very considerable there, unroofing barns, sheds, upsetting buggies, &c. It then swept along in nearly an eastern direction, gathering in intensity and destructive force. Reaching the residence of Mr. Morgan, it shivered his house into atoms, not leaving two pieces of timber or sticks together, killing Mr. Morgan, a son, and a grandson. The bodies of the son and grand son were found from 200 to 500 yards from the house; this was about three miles from Iowa City. Mrs. Morgan has her thigh broken, and otherwise badly injured. A man by the name of Waife, residing beyond Mr. Morgan's house, is reported to be badly injured; also, his wife and little child.

Still further on some six miles from Iowa City, Jesse Berry and his son, aged about sixteen, were on their farm when the tornado swept by. Mr. Berry was instantly killed. His son has four of his ribs broken, and is otherwise seriously injured, and it is thought by his attending physicians that he cannot possibly live. We also learn that a tenant of Jesse Berry had one arm broken—his wife's head severely cut—and an infant child in the arms of its mother was also bruised.

Further on, near the Seven-Mile House, a new brick building was totally destroyed, in the wreck at this place six were injured—four very badly—one it is feared mortally.

We hear, also, that a man who yesterday accompanied Mr. Berry to the farm for the purpose of having it, was badly hurt. Also, a laborer named McCoy, on the farm of Mr. Berry, had his shoulder broken. Also another man in the barn where Mr. Berry was saved his life by crawling under the manger in the basement; he is considerably hurt.

It is impossible to learn all the particulars of this dire calamity. We have gathered them hurriedly.

It is stated by those of our citizens who have visited the wrecks of this destructive whirlwind, that one can form no adequate idea of its power and devastation. The earth itself is torn up in places, houses, barns, sheds, and fences are scattered as chaff, and lie about the fields in wild and awful ruin.

☞ The Cynthiana News says: "The Democracy flatter themselves that they have this State in a condition to abolitionize it, but their Black Republican ideas will never be endorsed, notwithstanding the fact that the Newport News, the Abolition organ in this State, has hoisted the name of Magoffin as its choice for Governor. Birds of a feather flock together."

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial points out that the Democratic State Platform of Ohio omits to endorse the President; omits to endorse Senator Pugh; omits to name the Cincinnati Platform and Dred Scott decision as the fundamentals of the party.

☞ The lesson taught by Virginia is not lost upon our neighbor of the Courier, which drops its defiant tone, and now says "it would be unwise in the Democracy to underestimate the strength and efficiency of the Opposition."

☞ Alfred Allen, Opposition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, June 11.
Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, June 13.
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, June 14.
Hazel Green, Morgan co., Thursday, June 16.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Friday, June 17.
Louisa, Lawrence co., Monday, June 20.
Trueman's, Lawrence co., Tuesday, June 21.
Grayson, Carter co. Thursday, June 23.
Old Town, Greenup co., Friday, June 24.
Greenupsburg, Greenup co., Saturday, June 25.
Vanceburg, Lewis co., Tuesday, June 28.
Tollesboro, Lewis co., Wednesday, June 29.
Lewisburg, Mason co., Thursday, June 30.
Mayslick, Mason co., Friday, July 1.
Burlington, Boone co., Tuesday, July 5.
Warsaw, Gallatin co., Wednesday, July 6.
Carrollton, Carroll co., Thursday, July 7.
Bedford, Trimble co., Friday, July 8.
New Castle, Henry co., Saturday, July 9.
Hour of speaking, 1 o'clock P. M.
His after appointments will be in the 1st District, which will be published in due time.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

OPPOSITION MEETING IN OLDHAM CO.

At a meeting of the Opposition party of the Westport precinct, Oldham county, held in the town of Westport, May 28th, 1859, Dr. H. G. Duerson was called to the Chair, and F. Evans appointed Secretary.

The objects and purpose of the meeting were briefly stated, and eloquently and forcibly impressed upon the minds of the auditory by the Chairman; whereupon the following gentlemen, F. Evans, G. M. Jones, M Sale, D A Cardwell, and Dr. A. M. Morrison, were designated by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principles of non-interference on the part of Congress respecting slave property in the Territories, as advocated by the Republican party and a portion of the Kentucky Democracy; and, recognizing, as we do, the constitutional power of Congress to protect such property in the Territories, we are in favor of its being exercised whenever necessary to protect the owners of slave property in the enjoyment of their rights.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the action of the Opposition State Convention, held in the city of Louisville, on the 22d February last, and will give to the nominees of said Convention a warm and zealous support.

Resolved, That is with painful regret we learn of the declination of our gifted and cherished friend, Col. Humphrey Marshall, to make the Congressional race in this district; and, regarding him as one of the ablest and most fearless advocates of our principles, a true patriot and statesman of unsurpassed ability, and yield to his determination with reluctance, and award to him the meed of praise, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a convention, to be held 9th June, in the town of Lagrange, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and the Chair be and is hereby empowered to appoint ten delegates to attend said convention, and the same shall act as delegates to the proposed Senatorial.

Resolved, That in Robt. Mallory, Esq., our county man, we recognize one true to our principles, honest, capable, and fearless, the accomplished gentleman and scholar, a qualified and worthy recipient of Congressional honors, and hereby recommend him to the favorable consideration of the proposed 9th of June convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the Opposition party of this Legislative and Senatorial District to hold a Convention and nominate candidates to run in opposition to the Democratic nominees, and would suggest the 9th of June as the time and Lagrange the place for the County, and 18th of June the time and Jericho the place for the Senatorial Convention, and urge upon our friends the necessity of uniting with us in this move to rid the County and Senatorial District from Democratic bondage.

Resolved, That we hereby suggest to our friends the propriety of giving the Senatorial race to our energetic and talented friend, Wm Vorhies, Esq., of Henry county, and that of the Legislative, of whom none is more worthy, to F. M. Barbour, Esq., and the entire Opposition of this precinct be and are hereby constituted delegates to said proposed County Convention.

The following compose the Congressional and proposed Senatorial Convention delegates: F. Evans, Renard Lea, Dr. A. M. Morrison, C. Jones, D. A Cardwell, J. R Morrison, L. D Cannington, M. Sale, G. W. Jones, and J. B. Ryan.

On motion of G. W. Jones, the Louisville Journal be and is hereby requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

H. G. DUERSON, Chairman.
F. EVANS, Sec.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 26.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR AND THE COMMERCE OF ENGLAND.—The London Times of the 14th, received to-day, by the Asia, in its city article, has the following remarks upon the possible effects of the war upon the commerce of England, in the event of that power being involved in hostilities The most important question in connection with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war, is: what effect will it have upon our commerce? In the old war with France, the suspension of our maritime supremacy would at any moment have sealed our ruin; and the grand effort of Napoleon was to acquire a European combination such as should exclude us from every port. So long as the profits of our enormous trade remain undisturbed, we are sure to tire out our opponents in every struggle. May we count upon being able now, as heretofore, to secure that result? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged, in number and power of guns, to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to entertain misgivings But these persons omit to recognize the alterations effected by the lapse of a generation in the international maritime law. Under no conceivable circumstances of temporary, or even of prolonged disaster, could our general commerce now be interfered with. We might, for a time, lose our carrying trade, but that is the utmost injury that could be inflicted upon us.

The doctrine, accepted during the Russian war, and subsequently confirmed by the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitely.

Our interchanges of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever. Although the whole of Europe might be arrayed against us, the business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would bring us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements, and would in turn distribute our manufactures over the world. Thus we should go on, buying, selling, and making money in our old fashioned way, while our opponents were suffering exhaustion under the effects of financial mismanagement, commercial prohibitions, and the depressing influence of conscriptions. It will be urged, perhaps, that in the event of all our ports being blockaded even the American marine could then be of no service to me; but that is a contingency which few Englishmen will think it necessary to discuss.

Such a course would soon make that power a party to the quarrel But it may yet be said that, altho' the inviolability of neutral vessels was so recently affirmed by France, Russia, Sardinia, Austria, and Turkey, as well as by this country, the three powers may, if it should suit their purposes, disclaim it with as little scruple as they have lately shown in stultifying their decisions at the same Congress, regarding the Danubian principalities. There is no room for any such apprehension. Those who attempt to set aside the new principle must do so at the peril of immediate war with the United States. It is a matter on which the Washington Government will entertain no question, and the first interference with an American vessel would be followed by an instant demand for satisfaction Happily, therefore, the bearings of the case are now entirely independent of the wishes or decisions of the continental powers, whatever dreams may be nourished of fulfilling to the letter the traditions of the first empire That of forming a coalition to that end, and to destroy the commerce of Great Britain, must be considered, by the progress of civilization, to have been shorn of nearly all its terrors.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 14th inst., and Tampico to the 12th, brought down to the Isthmus by the U S sloop-of-war Brooklyn.

Gen Robles was still at Jalapa, which he was fortifying, and both roads leading to the capital were likewise in the hands of the Church party.

Ampudia was still also in the interior, watching Robles's movements, but from the scarcity of provisions was compelled to hold his men in detached squadrons, and was consequently incapable of organizing for the present any effective movements on Jalapa.

The troops which were sent from Vera Cruz to reinforce him had proceeded only as far the National Bridge (Puente Nacional) when they heard of his own condition. There they halted, they themselves being deficient in supplies, and the main body still remained there at last accounts, though many have returned to the city.

Degollado was still at Morelia, whence he had issued a proclamation to the Liberal army throughout the Republic, commanding the immediate execution of every "officer" taken in arms against the Constitutional government, in retaliation of the atrocities committed by Miramon, Marquez, and Mejia at Tacubaya.

The civil war, however, makes but little progress. The whole country is more less destitute of provisions, and money everywhere wanting. Neither party had other means than their credit for carrying on the war, and on that no money could be raised. Nor is there better prospect for the future. On account of the war audits, periodical ravages and the consequent uncertainty of property, there was no inducement to cultivate the soil, and in all parts of the republic the richest haciendas were lying idle.

Affairs at the city of Mexico are in *statu quo*, and the news of the defeat of the reactionists, under Gen Mejia, is fully confirmed by intelligence thence received.

The engagement took place near Guanajuato. Gen. M. was accompanied by Gen. Woll, and they were marching on San Luis Potosi at the time.

The Liberal forces were under command of Zuazua and Zaragoza, of the army of the North. The rout was complete, but the General escaped.

So soon as this disastrous affair became known, Gen. Marquez, who had left the city on a campaign against Degollado, and had proceeded on his way as far as Toluca, was recalled and ordered at once to join his forces to those of Mejia.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

TEHUANTEPEC, MEXICO, May 15, 1859.

Passengers by the Oregon report here that Gen. Walker was on board the Orizaba with three hundred men She arrived at Acapulco a day before the Oregon sailed; nobody saw him, but they all assert that he was there.

I have myself heard nothing from California, but it is certain Walker has left San Francisco for some point south. Hoaf is very sick at the hotel here

Letters from Oaxaca state that the church party have been successful in the whole northern part of Mexico, and that they are expected in that city daily.

The party here are on the qui vive day and night, and not a night passes but some unwary traveler is either shot or shot at. West and myself were fired at while sitting at our own window, and when we expostulated with them received no satisfaction whatever. I sincerely wish that the other party may get possession of this place; it cannot make matters worse.

M.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—We have European dates to the 17th, and no decisive movement has been executed by the belligerents on the fields of Piedmont. This delay is singular, but may be accounted for on strategic principles. When the Austrians invaded Piedmont, their plan of operations, as we understand it, was bold and well conceived. It was, to pass rapidly on the north side of the Po to Turin, and, after taking the enemy's capital, to hurry by the railroad to Susa, and shut up the pass of Mount Cenis before the arrival of the French. This would have forced the French to return, and go by sea to Genoa or to have forced a pass through some Thermopylæ in the Alps near Mount Cenis. On the success of this march the Austrians, before relief came, might have carried Alessandria, and shut up the mountain passes, from Genoa to the plain of Piedmont. For lack of promptness in its execution, this well conceived purpose has entirely failed. The Sardinians, to give time for the arrival of their allies, had prepared to make resistance at the line of the lower Dora, that runs almost south from the Alps to the Po. But the Austrians have wisely stopped their march upon finding that they were too late to accomplish the original object of their attack. They have fallen back behind the river Sesia, which runs nearly parallel with the lower Dora, and now occupy all the country bounded by the Po on the south, the Ticino on the east, and the Sesia on the west The *point d'appui* of the Austrians to maintain this military occupation of the country north of the Po and east of the Sesia, is Pavia, which is on the Austrian side of the Ticino. They seem evidently to have resolved to wait in that region and thee, instead of continuing the offensive, to stand on the defensive. Meanwhile the French are pouring into Genoa by sea, and into Turin by Mount Cenis, and it will require some little time to put their army and material of war in proper condition for offensive operations. The allies hold Turin and Genoa, with free communication between them by railroad in 5 hours, and they hold the whole of Sardinia south of the Po, including Casale, and Valenza on the Po and they hold Novi and Alessandria, on the railroad from Genoa to Turin. This being the present state of the campaign, it may be expected that some time may expire before any decisive battle will be fought. Three movements are open to the allied forces, any one or all of which may be taken.

First—A march on the north side of the Po to drive the Austrians out of Piedmont, in which case the collision would probably take place on the Sesia at or near Vercelli. It is not probable that this line of operations will be taken, because there are two better moves for the allies.

Second—To move from Alessandria and to cross the Po at or near Valenza, fifteen miles below Casale, where the Po, in its southern deflexion, comes nearest to Alessandria. This would bring the contest just at the crossing of the Po somewhere between the Sesia and the Ticino. If this line of operations be assumed, the former line north of the Po may and will be advantageously combined with it.

Third—There is a good road from Alessandria to Piacenza, which is south of the Po, and in the Duchy of Parma. This line of operations passes Marengo, Tortona (on the Scrivia), Voghera, and Castle St. Giovanni. At Piacenza they might cross on a good bridge if that place could be taken without destroying the bridge. But there would, we think, be little difficulty for the allies in making their march to Castle Giovanni and Piacenza and crossing the Po at one of these points or somewhere between them. Then the march on Milan could easily be accomplished, and the decisive battle for this campaign would be settled between Piacenza and Milan, possibly at Lodi, but probably west of it, or at the Po. This line of operations, making first Alessandria and afterward Piacenza, its *point d'appui*, and having for its object the taking of Milan, would itself force the Austrians to retrograde from the soil of Piedmont for the defense of Milan. It would be like Scipio's movement when he attacked Carthage, and by that move forced Hannibal to retire from Italy to defend Carthage. If the Austrians did not retire of their own accord behind the Ticino, that division of the army would probably be cut off altogether by a successful campaign against Milan.

We see no great difficulty in this movement, and do not entertain much doubt that it will be adopted, and that the first campaign will soon terminate by the taking of Milan on the part of the allies. Then the war may stop and a peace may be patched up, leaving Austria the line of the Lago de Garda and the Mincio and all the country east of it, including Venice. This, however, cannot take place unless Austria shall be so pressed for money as to be compelled to submit to this great humiliation. It is more than probable, upon the fall of Milan, that, with indomitable courage, Austria will continue the war, castelling behind the Lago de Garda and the Mincio, with the Tyrol on the north. When the allies undertake the second campaign, to force the Austrians from their position between the Mincio and the Adige, then will come a conflict that will probably equal any that history has recorded, with the chances in favor of the Austrians being able to defend themselves with success against all the forces that the allies can probably bring against them.

☞ John M. Harlan, William E Simms, and S F. J. Trabue, candidates for Congress, will address the people of the Eighth Congressional District at the following times and places:

Stamping Ground, Scott county, Thursday, June 9.
Ruddle's Mill, Bourbon county, Friday, June 10.
Cynthiana, Harrison county, Saturday, June 11.
Lexington, Fayette county, Monday, June 13.
Carlisle, Nicholas county, Tuesday, June 14.
Flat Rock, Bourbon county, Wednesday, June 15.
Keene, Jessamine county, Thursday, June 16.
Hunter's Mill, Jessamine county, Friday, June 17.
Frankfort, Franklin county, Saturday, June 18.
Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Monday, June 20.
Sim Griffin's, Scott county, Tuesday, June 21.
Robinson's, on Big Eagle, Scott county, Wednesday, June 22.
Turkey Foot, Scott county, Thursday, June 23.
Lee's Lick, Harrison county, Friday, June 24.
Colemansville, Harrison county, Saturday, June 25.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day. Other appointments will be made in due time in the different counties.

☞ It is understood by all parties that Mr. Magoffin, whatever he may have said in his various speeches as to the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, has uniformly and unequivocally asserted the power of that body to protect it. And we now see that he directly asserts that power in black and white under his own hand in the Frankfort Yeoman of last Saturday. And now let us see what the Louisville Democrat, the main champion of the Kentucky Democracy, has to say upon the subject of this power which the Democratic candidate for Governor claims for Congress. If the Louisville Democrat's assertions are as clearly and palpably and undeniably right as it claims that they are, what sort of statesman must the Democratic candidate for Governor be, to oppose them so squarely?

We observe that the Democrats in this State who are for non-intervention still assert the power of Congress to make laws protecting slavery in a Territory This power is a two-edged sword, and can be handled by a majority in Congress their own way. If Congress can make a law protecting slavery in spite of the people of a Territory, that body can repeal one protecting slavery, if a Territory make it, as New Mexico has done When it comes to that, these Democrats will be glad to deny the power altogether. Cannot Congress, under the title of an act to protect slavery, pass an act to destroy it? This is the unfriendly legislation talked about so much. We don't see what we have gained much by the defeat of the Wilmot proviso, if we admit the power of Congress to protect, when a little ingenuity will convert protection into exclusion. Would a court pronounce such an act unconstitutional? That is very doubtful. If the power to protect slavery is acknowledged, then a court would be slow to go behind the discretion of a legislative body as imposing as Congress, and pronounce it a void act. The Legislature must have its own discretion in exercising an acknowledged power A court may see that a law is badly framed to accomplish its professed object; but it can't nullify the law because it practically excludes what it was intended to protect. If we wish to get rid of anti-slavery provisions, in another shape, repudiate the power of Congress altogether.

Let the Opposition prove that Congress has such a power. They will have a good time of it before they get through. There is no such power granted in the constitution. We deny that Congress can make a code of laws for an organized Territory, with a legislative power of its own, to protect any sort of property. Congress can make a slave code, if it can make a law protecting any other property, or protecting persons. We deny the existence of such a power in Congress. It is plainly *not* granted in the federal constitution.

GREAT TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—The following is a special dispatch to the Missouri Republican:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 28.

The severe storm of Thursday evening made its appearance in the southeast at 4 o'clock P. M. It seemed at first about the size of a man's head. Its first appearance was that of a fountain boiling over. It increased in size, throwing a small cloud like folds from the clouds to the earth, increasing in width and violence as it approached the earth.

As far as heard from, it began in Calhoun county, carrying everything, men, houses, barns, fences, trees, and cattle with it, from Manchester to a distance of twelve miles directly northeast. We can count thirty-six dwelling houses with all the barns and out houses destroyed The number of killed, as far as heard from, are Mrs. Route, a son of Geo. Van Zanes, Samuel Brown, a Portuguese in the employ of Mr. Route, Jonathan Carlisle, Jacob Sample and wife, and a Mr. Thomas. There are about fifty seriously if not mortally wounded. Most of them, it is feared, must die.

To give an idea of the force of the storm, I have in my possession a stone weighing three pounds that was lifted up and carried 60 feet, passing through a window, 4 feet from the floor. The floor and partition of a school room, 20 by 30 feet, was carried away, with heavy timber, and all cannot be found within two miles of the place. A wind mill was carried over 400 yards, with pipes, pumps, &c., in the small end foremost.

There is not ten feet square within the route of the storm that has not got rails, boards, &c, stuck in the ground, so that no one can easily pull them out. Whole partitions of houses are gone and can not be found. A man riding in a field was blown from his horse, the saddle torn off and carried about two miles from the place.

No one can form an idea of the terrible effects of this storm, which lasted but five minutes, with but little rain. The cloud was very bright, while on either side it was so dark as not to be able to distinguish objects.

☞ The vote for Professor of the Danville Theological Seminary by the Presbyterian General Assembly was as follows:

Dr. W. L Breckinridge received 179 votes; Dr. McLaren 17; Dr. John H. Rice 9; Dr. McMaster 1; blank 5. Mr. Breckinridge's election was then declared unanimous.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

MR. MAGOFFIN DOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE.—The following is said to be Mr. Magoffin's written statement of his position on the question of slavery in the Territories:

That Congress has the power to protect while it cannot prohibit slavery in the Territories; that the Territorial Legislature, as its agent, cannot exclude or abolish slavery, directly or indirectly, by unfriendly legislation; that such legislation is void, and would be declared unconstitutional by the Federal courts; that it is the duty of the Territorial Legislature to protect slave property, and property of all kinds; that the rights of property of all kinds are under the protection of the government, the Constitution and the laws; that our rights and remedies seem to be now complete in the Territories, and nothing has occurred to show their inadequacy; that the Democratic party has brought us to this position of safety against all the efforts of the Opposition, entertaining different opinions on the subject, and forming combinations to destroy it; that the struggles and victories over the other parties have clearly shown that ours is the only party capable of protecting our rights, or guarding them in the future; and if it should be necessary to pass laws to enforce the decrees of the judiciary, or even to call out troops, that it would be the duty of the government to do so.

The Courier of Monday hailed this statement as a full and unequivocal endorsement of intervention. It said:

It will be seen from this publication that Mr. Magoffin stands just where we placed him on the Territorial question, and that he stands just where the Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville Democrat, Lexington Statesman, Frankfort Yeomen, *et id omne genus*, did not place him. His position is substantially that assumed by the Courier from the beginning.

The Courier professes to be satisfied. More than that; it affects to be ecstatic.

The editor of the Democrat, however, is not less so. In his paper of yesterday he says of the same statement:

This is quoted by the Courier as Mr. Magoffin's written opinion, and the editor is highly gratified. We do not see any inconsistency between this and the position of Mr. Magoffin, as first reported in the Courier, and condemned as unsound. Mr. Magoffin is as clearly non intervention as ever.

The friends of Mr. Magoffin, so far as we are aware, have never claimed for him the possession of genius; but it is certainly high time the claim were put forward in his behalf by some one.

We beg to seize the honor.

Mr. Magoffin, we boldly assert, is a man of genius; not of a rare and lofty order, it is true, but of a very magnificent degree. Indeed, the extent and serviceableness of his genius atone in some respect for the meanness of its kind. It makes up after a fashion in aptness and quantity what it lacks in quality and elevation. It is a genius that worships ends alone. What it *does* is the only apology for what it *is*.

But why should we make a mystery of what the achievement in hand sets plainly before everybody's eyes?

No one who contemplates the highly felicitous and successful obscurity with which Mr. Magoffin has put himself down in black and white on the most exciting if not the most important question of the canvass need be told that he possesses the GENIUS OF LOCOFOCISM in prodigious development. He stands confessed the genius of his party.

We call on all Locofocodom to make Mr. Magoffin its lowest bow. He is its benefactor. All Locofocodom is his debtor.

Whilst, however, we cheerfully admit that Mr Magoffin's written statement, over which the chiefs of non-intervention and of intervention are now vieing with each other in noisy plaudits, is a paragon of evasion, a pattern of mystification, a masterpiece of Locofocoism, we cannot allow that it affords the slightest evidence that Mr. Magoffin has really shifted his position from non-intervention by even so much as a hair's breadth. It unquestionably affords no such evidence. Not a particle. Not a shadow of a particle. The Democrat is right. Mr. Magoffin is as clearly non-intervention as ever.

If any man of candor and discernment doubts this we ask him to scrutinize Mr. Magoffin's statement. In what line or clause or part of a clause does Mr. Magoffin either repudiate non-intervention or endorse intervention? Where is it? Which is it? Let the Courier or anybody else point it out. We challenge its exhibition.

Mr. Magoffin says, indeed, in this statement, that "if it should be necessary to pass laws to ENFORCE THE DECREES OF THE JUDICIARY, or even to call out troops, that it would be the duty of the government to do so;" but this does not meet the point. It is confined expressly to the "decrees of the judiciary" under existing laws; it concedes the propriety of enforcing those decrees, if necessary, but it doesn't concede the policy of going beyond them, and legislating directly for the fuller and more adequate protection of the right of slave property, under any circumstances. It dodges the point. Mr. Magoffin declares, that, if necessary, Congress should "pass laws to enforce the decrees of the judiciary" with respect to slave property in the Territories; but he doesn't say, that, if necessary, Congress should pass laws to enable the judiciary to render decrees adapted in all respects to the actual necessities of that property. In other words, he doesn't acknowledge that Congress ought in any emergency to pass laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories; though he thinks there may be contingencies in which Congress should "pass laws to enforce the decrees of the judiciary," rendered of course under such laws as there might happen to exist. He is for backing up the courts, if necessary, but not for going a step further, in any event. If there chance to be laws under which the "judiciary" can render "decrees" for the benefit of slave property in the Territories, he is in favor of enforcing the "decrees;" but, if there are no laws, and the Territorial Legislatures won't enact any, he is against the enactment of them by Congress. If the courts, in cases of extremity, can render "decrees" without law, he, magnanimous statesman! is willing to put them through by the whole force of the Government; but, if they can't, he is opposed to the Government's having anything to do with the business. In short, Mr. Magoffin is for ABSOLUTE NON INTERVENTION, as he has been since the opening of the canvass. Strip his statement of its verbiage and nothing but practical squatter-sovereignty will remain. In spite of its verbiage squatter-sovereignty is distinctly visible in every line.

Our neighbor of the Democrat is perfectly correct. The exultation of the Courier, if sincere, is merely ridiculous; if it isn't sincere, it is worse than merely ridiculous. We submit the phenomenon to the judgment of a discriminating public.

☞ The Democratic party, it is well known, has been claiming a great deal of credit for the subjection or pacification of Brigham Young and his Mormons. Nevertheless it is a notorious fact that nothing at all has been accomplished in that way The whole anti-Mormon enterprise, as conducted by the administration, has been one of the most disgraceful and ridiculous failures on record. Millions and tens of millions of dollars have been squandered in the most reckless manner in its prosecution, and yet the condition of things in Utah is not a whit better in any respect than it was two years ago. Col. Cumming is nominally the Governor of the Territory, but Brigham Young is Governor over him. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether Cumming is an out-and-out Mormon or not, but he executes in all things the will of the Prophet and quarrels with all such military and judicial officers as give the slightest indication of a disposition to establish a different state of things from that which has hitherto existed in that land of unutterable abominations. No Mormon is punished or can be punished for theft, robbery, murder, or any other crime whatever.

The New York Times, speaking of the attempt of the Judiciary to enforce the laws in Utah, says with truth that the minute the Courts were opened and the Mormons were summoned on the Grand and Petit Juries, they refused either to present or convict anybody, no matter of what offense he had been guilty, and threatened violence to all Gentiles and traitorous Mormons in attendance on the Courts. The United States Judge found himself under a spell. The criminals were there, and the juries were there, and the law was there, and the executioner—in short, all the appurtenances and paraphernalia of pure justice. But the juries, and the Judge, and the criminals, and the offences, and the executioner, and jailor were found to have nothing to do with each other, and the only result of "holding Court," which, at one time, seemed at all probable to his Honor the Judge, was that his Honor himself would receive "a licking" at the hands of the "jurors aforesaid." In this extremity he called in the aid of a military force, to protect him, and General Johnston declared his intention to stand by the Courts and enforce the law. At this juncture Mr. Buchanan's skill and tact, both in taking his measures and choosing his men, made themselves fully apparent. Under an ordinary, commonplace, incompetent President, the Courts, the Executive, and the army would have worked together in stupid hum-drum harmony, and done something toward restoring the Territory to the reign of a monotonous tranquillity. Our present Administration, however, does not do things in this milksop way. It makes confusion worse confounded, we presume, in order to show the world from what absurd embarrassments the American nation can, when the pinch comes, extricate itself unaided. The Mormon difficulty, when Mr. Buchanan entered the White House, consisted simply of the rebellion of a parcel of lecherous fanatics against a powerful Government, an affair to be crushed by three or four battalions and a couple of batteries; but, under his skillful manipulation, it has now resolved itself into a civil war between the Federal General in command of the regular troops, aided and abetted by the Judge of the Federal Court on the one side, and the United States Governor and the Mormon militia on the other.

We defy Miramon and Juarez themselves to produce a prettier piece of anarchy in the time than this is, and we congratulate the country on the ingenuity of our venerable Chief Magistrate.

☞ The Henderson Commercial complains that Grant Green, the Democratic candidate for the office of Auditor, is neglecting his duties as presiding judge of the county court to make political speeches.

☞ A Democratic meeting was held in Lawrence county, Mississippi, a few days ago, which declared in favor of reopening the slave trade. The vote stood 17 ayes to 16 noes—just *thirty three* in the meeting. The Lawrence county meeting was almost as *modest* as the *great* "Southern convention."

[From the Frankfort Campaign.]

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

In answer to the overwhelming proof which has been adduced, showing the corruption and extravagance of the present Democratic administration, some of the least cautious and conscientious of the Democratic leaders in this State have made the same unfounded charge which Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has done in reference to the 34th Congress. Here is the charge:

"That the thirty-fourth Congress, composed of a large Opposition majority, calling themselves Black Republican Know-Nothings and Know Nothing Black Republicans, was the most wasteful and profligate Congress in the history of the government, having appropriated over and above the amount estimated as necessary by the departments $11,488 777 99!"

We respectfully take issue with the Democratic leaders as to the accuracy of the statement that the thirty fourth Congress was composed of a large Opposition majority. *Congress* consists of *two* Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Democrats never, during the 34th Congress, had a less majority in the Senate than *seventeen*, which is a very large majority in a body consisting, as the Senate did at that time, of 62 members. In the House of Representatives they were in a minority during the two sessions of the 34th Congress. To say that that *Congress, thus* composed, was "composed of a large Opposition majority" is to say that which is not true in point of fact.

In charging that that Congress "was the most wasteful and profligate" Congress in the history of the government, the charge necessarily implies that the overwhelmingly Democratic Senate, which constituted a co ordinate branch of that Congress, was "the most wasteful and profligate" Senate in the history of the Government!

As proof conclusive that the 34th Congress was "the *most* wasteful and profligate" Congress known in our history, the fact is cited of its having appropriated over and above the amount estimated as necessary by the departments $11,488,777.

Say you so? What then have the Democratic leaders to say of the 32d Congress, which did the same thing, and in which the Democrats had a majority of *fourteen* in the Senate and *fifty one* in the House of Representatives? In the Treasury Report submitted to Congress at the session of 1852-53 it is stated that the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, which were submitted to Congress in December, 1851, were $42,892,299, and that Congress actually appropriated and authorized the expenditure of $53 360,579. Thus did a Congress, with large Democratic majorities in both Houses, exceed the *Whig* estimates of the *Whig* heads of departments of a *Whig* administration for a single year upwards of *ten millions of dollars!*

In exceeding the estimates, therefore, the Black Republicans of the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress but followed in the footsteps of their illustrious Democratic predecessors of the 32d Congress.

But deep into the Treasury as the Black Republican House of Representatives of the 34th Congress might have been disposed to go by its appropriations, the Democratic Senate went still deeper and carried the Black Republican House along with it. In a speech made in the House of Representatives on the 12th of June, 1858, the Hon. J. Letcher, now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, said:

"At the last session of the thirty-fourth Congress the Senate returned to this House the sundry civil bill with one hundred and three amendments, covering appropriations to the amount of $3,771,816 It came to this House on the *last night* of the session, when we had no opportunity *even to read the amendments in the House.* On the *recommendation* of the committee of Ways and Means (a majority of whom were Black Republicans and Know Nothings), the House (Black Republican as it was) *rejected all the amendments*, and the bill and amendments thus rejected went to a committee of conference, who reported the next morning that the Senate should recede from amendments covering $713,256, and that the House should recede from its disagreement to the residue."

The report of the committee of conference was accordingly concurred in by both Houses, and the Democratic Senate succeeded on the last night of the session in forcing upon a reluctant Black Republican House of Representatives amendments appropriating $3,058,560 of the public money!

Why is it that the Democratic leaders have not directed at least a portion of their fire upon the Democratic Senate of the thirty fourth Congress? Do they think to hold the Opposition party of Kentucky responsible for the action of the Black Republican House of Representatives of the thirty-fourth Congress, and at the same time to absolve the Democratic party from the responsibility of the action of the Democratic Senate during that Congress? If they do, they must have a most aristocratic contempt for the public intelligence.

[From the Frankfort Campaign.]

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ON THE EXPENDITURES OF THE POLK AND THE TAYLOR FILLMORE ADMINISTRATIONS.

A frequent charge made by Democratic leaders, in response to the charge of extravagance against the administration of James Buchanan, is as follows:

"The last Opposition administration in the history of the country was the four years of Taylor and Fillmore. Theirs was an administration of *peace* They had succeeded an administration of *war*. Compare the two. He asserted, and challenged his competitor to controvert it, that the administration of James K. Polk, which conducted a foreign war, cost the Government, on an average, $75,000 less per annum than the administration of Mr Fillmore, in time of profound peace."

Speech of Gov Harris, of Tenn.

Is it possible that Democratic leaders are ignorant of the fact, that upon the administration of Taylor and Fillmore, although as he says, one of "peace," the preceding "war" administration of Polk had devolved a heavy expenditure growing *exclusively out of the war*? Is it possible that they are ignorant of the fact that the Taylor and Fillmore administration paid about *ten* millions of dollars on account of the Mexican Indemnity—an obligation contracted by the Polk administration? Of this indemnity the Taylor-Fillmore administration paid, in 1850, $3,540,000; in 1851, $3,242 400; and in 1852, $3 180,000; in all $9,962,000! Besides this, the Taylor and Fillmore administration paid for awards under the 15th article of the treaty with Mexico, $2,516 691 in 1851, and in 1852, $529,980—together, $3,046,671, which, added to the Mexican Indemnity payments, make $13,008,671 of clean cash paid by the Taylor and Fillmore administration to meet the *war* obligations contracted by the Polk administration, and which the Democratic leaders *include* in the expenditures of the "peace" administration of Taylor and Fillmore, when they charge that administration with spending more, as a "peace" administration, than was expended under the "war" administration of Mr. Polk!

Yet further: in 1851, the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to present the various objects of expenditure to Congress in a distinct manner, caused the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1853, to be prepared in such a way as to separate the amounts required for the usual and long established wants of the Government, from such as were necessary for the protection and welfare of the newly acquired Territories, and demanded in fulfillment of our obligations, expressed or implied in connection therewith. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, made out in accordance with these instructions and submitted to Congress, were as follows:

Estimated expenditures for the usual and ordinary wants of the Government		$33,343,219
Estimated expenditures required by our new Territories and the fulfillment of our obligations connected therewith, $9,549,080, viz:		
Survey of the Mexican boundary line	$20,000	
Survey of the West Coast	150 000	
Dry Dock, California	360,000	
Mileage and *per diem* for Senators and Representatives from California and New Mexico	26,400	
Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico	61,400	
Judicial expenses	77,000	
Commission for settling land titles in California	50,000	
Survey of Public Lands in California	239,075	
Pensions under the acts of 1848	481,240	
Expense of the Post Office Department	638,250	
Excess of expenditure of the War Department in the maintenance of troops in the new Territories	4,556,709	
Interest on so much of the debt contracted in consequence of and during the war	2,820 242	9,549,080
Total		$42,892 299

The expenditures under the Taylor and Fillmore administrations, thus extraordinarily enlarged by the payment of upwards of *thirteen millions* of dollars under the treaty obligations contracted by the Polk administration—by the wants of the new Territories acquired under that administration—and in fulfillment of obligations consequent on the acquisition of those Territories, to the amount of eight or ten millions of dollars per annum—the expenditures of the Taylor and Fillmore administration, we say, thus *extraordinarily* enlarged by the acts of the preceding war administration, are held up to public view by Democratic leaders as the expenditures of *merely* a peace administration, and, as such, are invidiously compared by them with the expenditures under that very war administration which had left a large portion of those very expenditures as a legacy to be paid by the so-called "peace" administration of Taylor and Fillmore!

Most candid, ingenuous, and magnanimous Democrats!

We will now proceed to test, by official documentary authority, the accuracy of the defiant statement, that the administration of Mr. Polk cost government on an average $75,000 less, per annum, than the administration of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore.

By a statement contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1850, it appears that, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, public lands, duties returned, drawbacks, debentures, bounties, &c., none of which had appeared in the expenditures theretofore exhibited prior to the 30th of June, 1849 (as all these items were, previous to that date, deducted from the revenue before the latter was paid into the Treasury, leaving only the net receipts to figure in the annual Treasury statements) the total aggregate of expenditures for the years ending the 30th of June, 1846, 1847, and 1848 (being the three first fiscal years of Mr. Polk's administration) was	$137 189,666
Add expenditures for 1849, the last year of Mr. Polk's administration,	41,178 178
Total aggregate	$178,367,844
Total aggregate of expenditures during the Taylor and Fillmore administration	165,499,387
Excess of expenditures during Mr. Polk's administration over that of Taylor and Fillmore	$12,868,457

The foregoing statement in the Treasury Report of 1850, of the expenditures, including certain expenses therein named, for the fiscal years ending June, 1846-7-8, contains the only data now accessible to us for instituting any fair comparison between the expenditures of the Polk and the Taylor and Fillmore administrations.

That *official* statement must be invalidated by Democratic leaders before they can relieve themselves of the commission of an error in calculation, exceeding in amount twelve millions of dollars!

We impeach directly the correctness of the above defiant statement of Democratic leaders, that Mr. Polk's administration expended *less* than the administration of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, and we call upon them to make it good, or withdraw it.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

LYNN BOYD'S CALUMNIATION OF HENRY CLAY.—A valued friend in the Green-River section requests us to present in the Journal "a connected statement" of the facts in this most revolting case. We comply with our friend's request at once. Justice to the noble dead as well as to the living requires the service at our hands. We ought perhaps to have performed it at an earlier period of the canvass.

We need not remind the people of Kentucky that very early in the Spring of 1844 the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention that was to meet at Baltimore in the ensuing May became a fixed fact. No other man was thought of. The Whig masses of the nation would brook the thought of no other. No other man thought of himself. The entire Whig party of the country turned with instinctive preference to Henry Clay. He was the conceded leader of the Whig hosts of the Union in the coming national conflict for months before the Baltimore Convention ratified his nomination by altogether the most thrilling and magnificent acclaim that ever went up from a public assembly in our country. It was admitted universally throughout the Union that the Whig National Convention would nominate Mr. Clay just as certain as it assembled.

Under these circumstances, Lynn Boyd, on the 30th of April, 1844, long after the miserable charge of "Bargain and Corruption" had rotted in the cess-pools of public slander, and on the very eve of the assembling of the Whig National Convention, rose in his place in the House of Representatives at Washington, and delivered the speech which will stain his name as long as it lives, if it should live as long as the deathless and stainless name he strove to tarnish with his slanderous breath.

The aim of this speech was to revive the infamous cry of "Bargain and Corruption" against Mr. Clay, and to fix it on the gallant old patriot, if possible, with a view to his disgrace and defeat in the approaching Presidential contest. Lynn Boyd's purpose was to establish, if he could, the charge of "Bargain and Corruption." This was his sole object. The whole argument of his speech was directed to this single point. The speech was a piece of atrocious defamation from beginning to end. It was defamatory to the core. In order to show this we need only reproduce the material parts of the speech. And this we shall do.

In the exordium of the speech, Lynn Boyd thus deliberately asserts his belief in the foul charge he is about to undertake to fasten on Mr. Clay, and his heroic determination to go through with the scurvy undertaking:

And in approaching that subject, he must be permitted to say to his old eagus, and to this entire nation, that he should be the last man on this floor that could be found either unjustly or ungenerously to attack the reputation of any man under Heaven for political purposes; and if his colleague, or any other human being, would point out to him any error into which he had fallen on that subject, he would say now that he had no pride of opinion that would prevent him from making prompt and ample reparation. But he would say further, that in relation to this or any other matter of public concernment—whether affecting public men or public measures—there was no power under Heaven that could prevent his marching up to it boldly, and investigating it firmly.

Having entered upon the work of calumny in this spirit of resolute malignity, Lynn Boyd proceeded instantly to the task before him.

The proposition he set forth to establish, we beg to repeat, was, that Mr. Clay, in supporting John Quincy Adams for the Presidency, and in accepting subsequently the Secretaryship of State under Mr Adams, in 1824, nearly a quarter of a century before, had been guilty of a corrupt bargain with the New England patriot and statesman. This was the charge. It is necessary that the reader should bear it distinctly in mind if he would appreciate fully the spirit of the quotations we shall make.

Boyd's first point in support of this charge was the fact that previous to the struggle of 1824 Mr Clay and Mr Adams had not been on the most intimate or kindly terms. His implied argument was that Mr. Clay, in view of his personal relations with Mr. Adams, would not have given his support to the latter for the Presidency, if there had not been a corrupt bargain between them. This was the logical significance of the point. It was the impression Boyd designed to produce. He said on this head:

The letter to which he alluded, assumed, either directly or by implication, that Mr. Adams—he (Mr. Boyd) referred to Mr Adams as a candidate for Presidency of the United States—was unpopular with the Western country, and particularly with the people of Kentucky. That letter also assumed that, between Mr. Adams and Mr Clay, during the canvass of 1824, there were not kindly relations, which began as far back as the negotiations of the treaty of Ghent, and continued down to the period when the popular vote was cast between these two gentlemen. To these facts he begged to call the attention of the House; and to their proof he would address himself; and he would appeal to the people of the Western country—to their public men and to their public prints, to show what they had said in relation thereto He would point to a certain article written by a writer who signed himself "Wayne." He might not have time to read even an extract from that article; but it charged the venerable gentleman with being disposed to barter the rights and privileges of the people for a mess of codfish. Whether this evidence would be deemed conclusive or not he would not undertake to say; but he would present it, and the House should judge for itself. That evidence would show, as he believed, that Mr. Clay had some agency in that publication, and he adduced it as one fact which satisfied his mind that there were unfriendly relations between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. He would also point to the book on the fisheries, written by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) himself.

Mr. White desired permission to ask a question

Mr. Boyd hoped the gentleman would be very brief, as his time was limited.

Mr. White desired to know who the writer who called himself "Wayne" was understood to be.

Mr. Boyd said he had always understood it to be Mr. Amos Kendall.

Mr. White—Certainly.

Mr. Boyd then proceeded to say that that article was published making certain charges, and he should quote the opinions of the press and of public men of that day to show that they were generally believed, and such was the extensive prepossession and the abuse levelled against Mr Adams in the West during that period, and particularly in regard to the transactions at Ghent, that that gentleman thought it proper and a duty to himself to come out with a book (which, in the West, is called his book on fisheries), in which he talked about subsidized slander, pointing directly to Mr. Clay as a party to those slanders.

Then followed Mr. Clay's celebrated letter on the question of veracity, in which he not only said Mr. Adams was in error both as to the facts and opinions, but he promised that, at a more propitious moment, when he could do so without being open to an accusation of improper motives, he would expose those errors of Mr. Adams. He should refer to other documents, amongst which was the recent letter of Mr Adams in defense of Mr. Clay, in which he had expressed his willingness to adjourn that question, and appeal to a more august tribunal than any on earth. He (Mr. B.) did not pretend to quote his language, but such was the idea conveyed; and that question, it was known, was adjourned; at least, it had remained unexplained, and it might possibly, according to the prophetic language of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr Adams], remain unexplained until they should all be called to answer for their acts before the august tribunal of which the gentleman had spoken.

There was another publication in which, if he remembered right, the policy of the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts was characterized as a policy that would light up the flames by which the cabins of the West would be consumed; by which the sods of their green fields would be crimsoned with the blood of their people; and by which he would sacrifice their wives and their children, their rights and liberties for a mess of fish. He was charged directly with violating his instructions at Ghent, by the writer "Wayne" (the venerable Amos Kendall), and he would show on the testimony of Mr Tanner, now the editor of a paper called the Yeoman, published in Kentucky, that Mr. Clay paid him $100 for the publication of those letters of Amos Kendall.

Mr. White remarked that Mr. Tanner was a thorough-going Democrat, and the editor of one of the most rabid Democratic papers in the State of Kentucky.

Mr Boyd wished it to be understood distinctly that Mr. Tanner's testimony was taken under oath, by the Legislature of Kentucky, and he had not heard of its being ever contradicted. But again he would refer to a letter written by Mr Clay, to show that kindly feelings existed between Mr. Clay and Mr Kendall. He would also produce the testimony of Thomas P. Moore, a member of Congress, who asserted that he denounced Mr. Adams all over his district, on the authority of Mr Clay himself. And one of Mr Clay's leading friends, the late Mr Trimble, by testimony which he would produce, characterized the elder Adams as a Federalist, and said that the younger Adams was a chip of the old block. Such was the language used in the West at that time.

Mr. White made some remark which was not distinctly heard.

He need not refer again to the course of all the papers in the entire West in the interest of Mr. Clay, teeming with matters of this kind. He wished that he had the time to refer for a single moment to what appeared in a Kentucky paper printed by a friend and relation of Mr. Clay, and in his own town. Any man who would refer to the papers of that day, and consider the relations then existing between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, and then come to the conclusion that there was no unfriendly feeling between them, must arrive at conclusions very different from what the evidence had brought his mind to.

Boyd's second point was the allegation that Mr Clay was on friendly terms with General Jackson, and that, as against Mr. Adams, General Jackson was the decided choice of Kentucky. Here, again, the tacit suggestion was that Mr. Clay, particularly in the face of the strong preference of Kentucky, would not have voted for Mr. Adams, toward whom his feelings were not cordial, over General Jackson, for whom he cherished friendly feelings, if he hadn't been induced to do it by a corrupt understanding with Mr. Adams. Boyd enforced this point as follows:

But while there was good evidence of an unfriendly feeling between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, there was abundant evidence of a friendly feeling existing between Mr. Clay and General Jackson. There was also the most abundant evidence of the unpopularity of Mr. Adams in the State of Kentucky at that day.

With regard to the unpopularity of that gentleman, he did not know what better test to put that matter to, that would be more clear, than the popular vote of the State in the Presidential election, and the action of its Legislature. Of the whole electoral vote—

General Jackson received.......99
Mr. Adams.......84
Mr. Crawford.......41
Mr. Clay.......37

Of the popular vote in eight Western States, it appeared that General Jackson received 46 512 votes more than Mr Adams; 24,201 more than Mr. Clay; and 2 615 votes more than both together. How was it in regard to the popular vote in all the States? General Jackson's vote was 47,628 over Mr. Adams, and 961 over both Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams together.

Mr White here inquired of the gentleman what authority he was reading from.

Mr Boyd said he was reading from the United States Telegraph, and the publication of the Jackson central committee. He should quote his authorities so clearly as to leave no man in the dark. How was it in regard to the popular vote of Kentucky in 1824? The vote of Mr Clay was 17,331, and that of General Jackson 6,455. How many votes did Mr. Adams receive? He would point to the National Intelligencer of the day, where it would be found that he did not get a single vote. In his remarks the other day he might have said, speaking from memory, that Mr Adams might have received perhaps as many as a hundred votes; but on looking at the Intelligencer of that period, he found that he had not received one. If more proof were needed of the fact that Mr. Adams was unpopular in Kentucky, that Gen. Jackson was exceedingly popular, he could point to the vote of the Legislature of that State requesting its members of Congress in this House to vote for General Jackson for President. This resolution was passed by a vote of 60 ayes to 21 noes. In another resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, pointing to General Jackson as the choice of the people of that State after Mr. Clay, in preference to either Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, the vote was 73 to 11 in the House, and in the Senate nearly unanimous, though he was unable to give the precise vote. The evidence was so strong that General Jackson was the first choice of the people of Kentucky after Mr. Clay, that no man had ever questioned it. Indeed, he had never heard it doubted by any one at the time Under these circumstances, there was no wonder that the people throughout the Union, and especially in Kentucky, were shocked and astounded on learning that the vote of Kentucky had been cast for Mr. Adams; and particularly so when that vote was followed by the circumstance of Mr. Clay's being appointed Secretary of State. He knew that many of the people of that State felt the deepest mortification and the deepest indignation on that occasion. They felt that their dearest interests had been betrayed into the hands of a man whom they had been taught to regard as their worst enemy.

But the proof to his mind was conclusive, that the friends of Mr. Clay did support the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, and did carry it through with a view to the promotion of Mr. Clay. He would point to evidences on this head so strong that it would not be easy to refute them.

Mr White begged leave to ask his colleague whether Mr. Clay's Congressional district had ever, since that time, elected any other Representative than an anti-Jackson man?

Mr. Boyd replied that he was not aware that it ever had. There could be no doubt, however, and the evidence was conclusive on this point, that Mr. Clay's Congressional district preferred General Jackson for the Presidency to Mr. Adams.

His next point in this basely calumnious attack was directed to a more vital part. It struck its poisonous fangs directly into the great heart of his victim. This point was nothing more nor less than the assumption that Mr. Clay himself was the secret instigator of the whole movement of his friends in behalf of Mr. Adams, IN PURSUANCE OF A CORRUPT UNDERSTANDING WHICH EXISTED BETWEEN HIM AND THAT GENTLEMAN. The point displayed the malevolence of a fiend. Boyd thus elaborated it:

To pursue the matter further, he now proposed to examine how far Mr. Clay sanctioned or encouraged these proceedings of his friends in his behalf.

They pretended that it was patriotic to do what they had done, and excused themselves to their constituents by alleging that it was better for Kentucky and the West to have Mr Adams President with Mr. Clay Secretary of State than to have General Jackson President, who, it was ascertained, would not appoint him to that office.

Here was what his colleague [Mr. White] said the other day, when speaking on the subject of the [Mr. B's] letter to Messrs. Coles and Hopkins. His colleague called his particular attention to a paragraph in that letter Without reading all that passed between his colleague and himself on that occasion, he would merely say that he had stated, in the letter to Messrs. Coles and Hopkins, that, pending the Presidential election of 1824, there was a rumor that the vote of Kentucky was to be given to Mr Adams, and that, in return, Mr. Adams was to make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. The charge was stated in a letter said to be written by Mr. George Kremer, a member of the House of Representatives; and it was denied by Mr. Clay. He had not time to read these letters, though he had both by him. This rumor went to Frankfort, in Kentucky; and, in consequence, the matter was taken up by the Legislature

By a recurrence to the proceedings of the House, it would be perceived that W. G. Robertson, speaker of the House, moved to lay the resolution on the table until a day beyond the close of the session, and gave his reasons:

"That their adoption would be unjust to their members of Congress who knew the will of the people better than they did; that it would be indelicate to Mr Clay; that it would lessen the weight of Kentucky in the next administration; that it was better to leave their members of Congress to act according to contingencies; that the weight and importance of the State and the Western country could in that manner be best secured; that our members on the spot would be the best judges of what was best and expedient; that the resolutions would not only degrade their respected fellow-citizen, but throw Kentucky in the electioneering arena in Congress completely handcuffed."

Mr. Shephard, a member of the House, said in reply, that "some of the friends of Mr. Clay, he had no doubt, wished to defeat the resolution and leave it to that gentleman to make the best bargain he could; but he did not wish the vote of Kentucky to be bartered away, or that Mr Clay should be Secretary of State to the exclusion of General Jackson as President." But to return to the letter to Messrs Coles and Hopkins. In that letter, he (Mr. B.) said that the rumor that the vote of Kentucky would be given to Mr Adams was traced directly to a letter or letters written early in January, by Mr Clay himself to some of his friends in Kentucky, not perhaps using the very words, but expressly conveying the idea.

* * Mr. Clay was called on to publish it, but refused, alleging that it would not be decorous to do so, because there were some things in it that were of a private nature; but that the letter had been placed in the hands of a committee of his friends; and any person who wanted to see it might do so. Many did see it, and in this way the copy was taken that was published. But there was other proof to sustain the fact that such a letter was written. There were letters written to David White, the Representative spoken of in Mr. Clay's letter to Mr Blair, to strengthen him in his inclination to serve Mr Clay by voting for Mr Adams Mr Crittenden wrote a letter to strengthen Mr White in his inclinations, and so did Mr. Blair. Others of Mr. Clay's friends wrote letters to him with the same object in view; and these appeals proved to be so strong that he finally voted for Mr. Adams, and the vote of Kentucky was by this means given to that gentleman. Mr. White afterwards came out in an apology to the people of his district, and gave as his excuse for the vote he gave, the urgent letters he had received on that subject, and said that, in giving his vote, he voted for Mr. Clay, and not for Mr. Adams.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Trimble said he voted for Mr. Adams because it was distinctly ascertained that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State Gen. Metcalfe said they "could not possibly get Mr Clay made Secretary of State without voting for and electing Mr. Adams." Mr F Johnson said he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State. This was the testimony, and from it there was but one inevitable conclusion.

This "inevitable conclusion" was of course the guilt of Mr. Clay. Boyd immediately added, in confirmation of this "inevitable conclusion," the following authority:

I ASSERT (says Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina,) AND AM WILLING TO STAKE MY HUMBLE STOCK OF REPUTATION UPON THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION, THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY COALITION BETWEEN ADAMS AND CLAY FURNISH AS STRONG EVIDENCE OF AN ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE ON THE PART OF MR CLAY, AND OF A CORRUPT POLITICAL BARGAIN BETWEEN HIM AND MR. ADAMS, AS IS ORDINARILY REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH THE GUILT OF THOSE WHO ARE CHARGED IN A COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS WITH THE COMMON CRIMES KNOWN TO THE LAW.

Here, after citing some other authority to the same effect, Boyd rested his case. He considered it established. He flattered himself that he had fixed an arrow in the heart of the illustrious Whig leader that would arrest him in his lofty career and bring him to the earth. And who shall say that Boyd mistook the force of the poisoned dart?

The facts of the case however do not end precisely here. They gather an additional shade of atrocity from subsequent developments.

Some three weeks after the delivery of this shameful and brutal speech of Linn Boyd's, Col. Thomasson, of Kentucky, addressed the following note to the editors of the National Intelligencer:

To the Editors: Col. Linn Boyd having recently reiterated the slander of bargain and corruption between Messrs. Clay and Adams, IT WAS DEEMED A DUTY TO INQUIRE WHETHER HE BELIEVED IT His answer to the inquiry is before the country. The public may have some curiosity to know what was Mr. Boyd's opinion upon this question when Mr Clay was not a candidate. The Hopkinsville Gazette of the 11th inst., which is sent to you, in reviewing Mr. Boyd's course, has the following sentence, viz:

WE ASSERT MOST POSITIVELY THAT WE CAN PROVE, BY ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF HOPKINSVILLE, THAT LINN BOYD DECLARED TO HIM THAT THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MR CLAY WERE UTTERLY FALSE AND GROUNDLESS, AND WERE GOTTEN UP FOR MERE POLITICAL PURPOSES. AND WE DEFY LINN BOYD TO DENY THE FACT.

This Gazette was shown to Mr. Boyd, and his attention called to the paragraph, that he might deny it so publicly as he had resuscitated the charge. He not having thought proper to do so, the favor is asked to insert this in your paper, by

Yours, with respect,
W. P. THOMASSON.

May 21st, 1844.

To this note Lynn Boyd responded in the subjoined Card:

A CARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 23, 1844.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Whilst the late efforts to traduce my public character were confined to profligate newspapers, I have suffered them to pass unnoticed; but, when an attempt is made to give them force and point by such cards as that in your paper this morning, over the signature of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, it is incumbent on me no longer to be silent. In a speech made in the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, in reply to Hon. Mr. White, relative to the course of Mr Clay and others in the Presidential election of 1824-5, after presenting the history of the case, I used, in substance, the following language, viz:

Sir, although impartial men may believe, as I do myself, that there was no technical bargain entered into between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in their own proper persons, yet it does seem to me that no one free from prejudice can carefully examine the circumstances and evidence in the case without the most thorough conviction THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD BY THE PARTIES THAT MR. CLAY'S APPOINTMENT TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE WOULD RESULT FROM THE ELECTION OF MR. ADAMS TO THE PRESIDENCY; that the vote of Kentucky was cast for Mr. Adams with that view, and for the further object of promoting Mr. Clay's prospects for the Presidency, in utter disregard of the will of that State. And in this, the most favorable view of the transaction, IT MERITED THE CONDEMNATION IT HAS RECEIVED AT THE HANDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Since the developments of the facts in the history of this affair in the Presidential contest of 1828, I have never entertained, and therefore could not have expressed, any opinions inconsistent with the sentiments here given; and he who asserts the contrary wholly misunderstands or wilfully misrepresents me.

The public will regard, as I myself do, all these efforts to get up a collateral issue with me as designed for the single purpose of ENABLING MR. CLAY TO ESCAPE JUST RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH THE DUST AND SMOKE THUS ATTEMPTED TO BE RAISED But the people are NOT TO BE DIVERTED FROM GIVING DUE ATTENTION TO THE CONDUCT OF MR. CLAY, by newspaper attacks upon me, however imposingly backed, nor by any statements made with the object of affecting my veracity and character, which his friends in Kentucky may have the hardihood to fabricate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
LYNN BOYD.

We have here the whole venom of his speech compressed and concentrated within the narrow limits of a card. He repeats in emphatic terms his belief that, although "there was no technical bargain entered into between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in their own proper persons," a corrupt understanding undoubtedly existed between them, in accordance with which Mr. Adams was elevated to the Presidency, and Mr. Clay advanced to the Secretaryship of State. He affirms that a "thorough conviction" of this is unavoidable. It is unnecessary to say that this is all there ever was of the charge of "Bargain and Corruption." It is the whole of it. Mr. Buchanan stopped at this. Kremer went no further. Nobody ever alleged that there was a "technical bargain." The allusion to it is simple moonshine. Lynn Boyd took up the charge exactly as it fell from the lying lips of its author. And in this shape he announced his own conviction of its truth and put forth the full strength of such abilities as he possesses to produce the same conviction in others. He took up the filthy charge and urged it with inhuman zeal after all high-hearted men had cast it down with scorn.

Yes, Whigs of Kentucky! in one of the most interesting junctures in the life of Mr. Clay, at a moment when the crowning reward of his high and just ambition seemed within his grasp, when the vile calumnies which had dimmed for an instant the splendors of his early career had sunk into the common sewers of political scandal, and generous foes were vieing with friends in testimonials of confidence and of trust, Lynn Boyd, who now solicits the suffrages of some of you, stooped to the gutter, dragged up the loathsome slander in all its original vileness, and, brandishing it in the face of the Representatives of the nation, hurled it with all the might of his puny arm against the spotless fame and the beaming hope of your great leader. Is there a solitary man of you who will bestow his suffrage on the cold-blooded and groveling calumniator? Impossible! Every impulse of a manly heart sickens and revolts at the thought.

There are but two parties in the country—the Democratic and the Black Republican.—*Courier.*

Perversely blind, or insincerely deceptive, the Courier continues to reiterate its assertions that all who oppose the Democracy oppose the rights of the South. The fact is, that the South has but recently discovered the treachery of the Democratic party, though it was clear enough years ago. In 1852 when Democracy needed Abolition votes in the Presidential canvass, the Washington Union used this language:

The Freesoil Democratic leaders of the North are a regular portion of the Democratic party and [illegible] no distinction between them and the Democracy in the distribution of public patronage, and in the selection of agents for administering the Government.

This was true then and is true now. Freesoilers always act with the Democracy when it is imperilled. Take the recent election in Virginia as an evidence, and see how the Freesoil vote was cast to assist Letcher, "the erring brother," who was so graciously pardoned by the National Era, the central Abolition organ. Wherever Black Republicanism, Free Democracy, State Rights Democracy, Freesoilism, or any other of the many aliases of Abolition has an organization, the whole strength went for Letcher and the other Democratic candidates; and but for this cordial co-operation of the "Freesoil Democratic leaders," who are "a regular portion of the Democratic party," an overwhelming defeat would have ensued. This is but another link in the chain of evidence to prove the betrayal of the South by the Democratic party. Knowing that party to be one of the most efficient allies of Freesoilism, and satisfied from the past record of John Letcher that he was at heart with them, the Black Republicans in Northwestern Virginia have saved his election, and their action will be hailed with joy not only by the National Era, which gave open aid and comfort to Letcher, but by all the influential leaders and organs of the Republican party. Look at the figures below. While an unparalleled revolution has taken place for the tidewater counties, even through the mountains, these Freesoil counties, which are, in great part, settled by Eastern emigrants and Eli Thayer's colonists, who do not hesitate to assert their earnest desire to convert Virginia into a free State, have given Letcher a majority of 4,021—a gain 2,609 over the vote of Wise:

	Letcher.	Goggin.	Wise.	Flournoy
Barbour	400		423	
Braxton		50		452
Brooke	120		99	
Calhoun, Gilmer	600		172	
Doddridge	300		131	
Hancock	150			70
Harrison	312		96	
Jackson	30			45
Lewis	390		147	
Marion	700		702	
Ohio		123		681
Ritchie	250		135	
Tyler	23		70	
Upshur	132		110	
Wetzel	744		464	
Wirt	213		42	
	4364	343	2610	1198
	343		1198	
	4021 maj.		1412 maj.	
	1412			

2609 gain for Letcher.

This tells the whole story, and is the most fitting comment upon the remark of the Courier that "there are but two parties in the country—the Democratic and the Black Republican." The men of the South and especially of Kentucky, a border State like Virginia, will take warning in time, for they certainly are betrayed by scheming Democratic leaders and their interests sold out to subserve mere party success. If Joshua F Bell is defeated for Governor of Kentucky, it will be by the votes of Free Soilers, who are "a regular portion of the Democratic party." All along the northern boundary of our State we have swarms of Free Soilers, and it is hard to tell which is the most offensive phase in which they present themselves—the squatter-sovereignty of Senator Douglas in Illinois, the non-intervention of Governor Willard in Indiana, or the higher law of Governor Chase in Ohio—all three of them Democrats with Black Republican principles, and all aiming at a common purpose, to sell the South, bound hand foot, to that Northern faction which offers the best price for the betrayal.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier says "the orders given to the press everywhere, except in England, to refrain from publishing anything that might (even by forced construction) tend to enlighten the enemy, deprives, unfortunately, the whole European public of the means for understanding and estimating the situation of the question. Hence, here in France we only know in respect to Austria that she is increasing her already gigantic military force, and are told that on the part of the population there is no demonstration of interest in the question at issue. We see Prussia observe a stern reserve. Germany agitated, but with no definite indication of desire to adhere to Austria in this, for her, death struggle. England rejoices in the prospective liberation of Italy, but affording at the same time, however, that unmistakable evidence of suspicion that she may be involved in the war—new and enormous efforts to increase her land and sea forces. The public cry in England is for 'Neutrality.' The private impression inevitable war. 'War on what side? War against whom?' The reinforcement of fleets in the Channel and the Mediterranean, the augmentation of the garrisons, and the strengthening of the defenses of Malta and Gibraltar answer these queries. England rejoices in the prospective establishment of Italian freedom and independence—and opposes not therefore the generous movements of France for the defense of Piedmont in the first instance and the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy and Lombardy in the second. But England, it would be ridiculous to affect blindness on the point, admits, by her herculean preparations for war, the possibility that, under the pretext of liberating Italy, France and Russia contemplate a sweeping change in the relations and positions of Europe."

☞ Brother Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, was so exhilarated at the prospect of Letcher's defeat by Goggin, that he declared, "if he shall be successful, we must *pull up trees, tear down houses, march in procession* in Knoxville, and get on a *general bust.*"

☞ We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Mann & Co. of Male's cider mill and corn sheller. The advantages claimed for the machine, and the encomiums bestowed by competent judges, should entitle it to a fair share of patronage from our farmers, who, on trial, can better appreciate its merits.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MONTICELLO, KY, May 26, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Alfred Allen has been with us and addressed the people of Wayne at three points. He has left a fine impression here. With his eloquence, wit, and just strictures upon the wanton and corrupt extravagance displayed by the Administration, he has done the cause of the Opposition great good. Col. Bates, the Democratic candidate for President of the Board of Internal Improvements, was with him, and attempted in a rather lugubrious manner to plaster over the frauds and iniquities of Democracy, but with Allen to respond to him his effort proved signally abortive.

W. C Anderson and Major J S Chrisman, candidates for Congress, are in this county, and have been for some days past. Mr. Anderson is inspiring his party with renewed ardor wherever he goes. Especially in this county, the home of Major Chrisman, he has dealt him and the rickety concern which he represents and attempts to defend, furious blows, so much so that the Major shows symptoms of hydrophobia, which I doubt not will prove fatal about the first Monday in August. Anderson's friends regard his progress through the county as a triumphal march. His success is regarded as a fixed fact.

The Major has been attempting to carry water on both shoulders, first having avowed the doctrine of the Louisville Democrat and Judge Douglas that Congress has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, and on other occasions, getting somewhat tender-footed, does not know but Congress ought to interfere for its protection in extreme cases. None could tell [illegible] Mr. Anderson does not let him escape unscathed, but scores him until he bleeds at every pore.

Those who have been around the county and mixed with the people say Chrisman [illegible] it all.

WAYNE.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle Co.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ALFRED ALLEN, of Breckinridge.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.
AUDITOR,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.
TREASURER,
DAUGHERTY WHITE, of Clay
REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JOHN B. HERNDON, of Mason.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. F. EVANS, of Barren.
PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
DR. D. R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

☞ The letters we publish this morning from Cadiz and Russellville will attract general attention.

The speeches of our noble leader grow stronger and more kindling as the canvass advances. His ardent soul has become enamoured of the strife and infuses the unconquerable spirit of victory into our ranks wherever he moves.

Bell is clearly aroused. The bewitching grace of his oratory is blushing with the fire of zeal. If his health and strength hold out for another month he will wrap the whole State in a flame of enthusiasm. And his health and strength are now perfect.

YOU HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF US THERE.—The Louisville Courier, in undertaking to show why "the people of Kentucky will not be guilty of the supreme folly of entrusting to" the Opposition "the administration of the affairs of the State," says:

By their position on the doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories, they have effectually destroyed all prospects of a union with the Black Republicans.

This the Courier appears to regard as a very grave obstacle to the success of the Opposition in Kentucky. It would appear that in the Courier's estimation the Opposition here have cut off their last hope. The Courier seems to think that "the people of Kentucky will not be guilty of the supreme folly of entrusting" the "administration of the affairs of the State" to the Opposition, inasmuch as they have, by their devotion to the constitutional rights of the South, "EFFECTUALLY DESTROYED ALL PROSPECTS OF A UNION WITH THE BLACK REPUBLICANS."

Well, we shall not at present controvert this point with the Courier; but we must admit, as we cheerfully do, that the objection, if it is one, does not lie against the Democracy of Kentucky. They certainly have not, by their position on the slavery question, "effectually destroyed all prospects of a union with the Black Republicans." Not at all. On the contrary they have assumed a position on that question which has made the prospects of such a union radiant with light. Not a cloud or a shadow obscures them.

The sympathies of anti slavery men in all quarters of the nation are unquestionably setting toward the non-intervention Democracy with resistless force. A large number of the New-England Black-Republicans, under the lead of Eli Thayer, have already declared strongly in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention, as preferable on the whole to the Wilmot Proviso; and we published the other day the notable assurance of the Washington States, that, by "ordinary prudence in turning favorable circumstances to account," the "Black-Republicans of the Northwest" might be induced to "unite with the Democratic party" on the same platform. The Abolition paper published at Newport in this State has we understand proclaimed its sympathies for Beriah Magoffin and the Democratic hosts that follow his non-intervention standard. The National Era at Washington, the great central organ of Abolitionism, did this several weeks ago. The allusions of the Era to the Opposition of this State were even coarse and insulting. On the other hand, its notices of the Democracy were as gentle as its chastenings of Letcher, of Virginia, that "erring brother" whose election has just been won, and barely won, by the anti slavery vote of his State, cast under the advice of this self-same organ of Abolitionism. Thus the currents of Black Republican sympathy are setting. They all point directly to the platform of the Democracy of Kentucky and are rushing forward with fanatical speed.

The "prospects of a union" were really never before half so brilliant. In fact, a "union" is inevitable. It can't be avoided. It may be accepted as a fixed fact. We grant it; take the admission, Mr. Courier, and make the most of it. The Opposition of Kentucky may, as you say, by their position in favor of the protection of slave property in the Territories, have "effectually destroyed all prospects of a union with the Black-Republicans," supposing them ever to have been willing to consent to such a union, but the Democracy have not. By no manner of means. Their "prospects" are not only vital but palmy. They are beaming. Here at least the Democracy have us at a tremendous disadvantage.

When the question concerns the constitutional rights of the South and the true theory of the government, the Opposition of Kentucky may proudly challenge a comparison with the Democracy; but when it concerns the "prospects of a union with the Black Republicans," we at once yield the palm. When it comes to that, we confess ourselves beaten, or would do it if the confession didn't imply that we had entered the lists. We are nothing in the comparison. Gentlemen Democrats! YOU HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF US THERE.

ALFRED ALLEN.—Our chivalrous and invincible candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship is prosecuting the canvass with marvellous energy. His whole heart is in the contest. We are assured that as yet he has not failed to keep a single appointment, whether made by himself or made for him. And his force on the stump and his tact off it are equal to his activity and zeal everywhere.

His speeches by common consent are remarkably effective. And so is his intercourse with the people. The manners and the man both tell and tell powerfully.

Alfred Allen never goes into a neighborhood without strengthening himself and his cause in a way that can be not only felt but pointed out and estimated. This is the uniform tenor of our intelligence respecting him. His progress amongst the people is one prolonged triumph.

☞ Col. Bates, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Internal Improvements, who has been traveling for a short time with Alfred Allen left our gallant Lieutenant the other day at Rockcastle. We understand that Allen misses Bates terribly, but we have not heard that Bates reciprocates the feeling. His case is certainly not without consolation.

☞ Col. Bates, we are informed, in the discussions he held with Alfred Allen, before leaving him at Rockcastle, denied nothing which Allen charged against the Administration, but spent his whole time in glorifying the Democratic party.

Allen's telling exhibition of this systematic and persisting evasion utterly ruined Bates in the estimation of his own friends. Indeed, it seems to have ruined him in his own estimation, for he has retired precipitately from the unequal conflict.

Yet Col. Bates is a speaker of no mean abilities. The truth is, there is nothing on the Democratic side in this canvass for men of ability and self-respect to take hold of. There isn't justice enough for ingenuity to start on. The universal and thorough dearth of merit threatens to impoverish even chicanery itself. That, however, still leads a flourishing existence in the ranks of the Democracy.

The thing is no mystery. In the total absence of any positive ground of defence the Democratic champions are left of necessity to vague and general eulogy of the Democracy. They can do no better. As the present guilt of their party is glaring and indefensible they must either confess it frankly or try to manufacture historical glories with which to screen it. As they can't justify their party, they must glorify it, or else discard it outright. Accordingly they glorify it without stint, and do little or nothing else.

The result is what might be expected in intelligent communities. An occasional flourish of this sort may do for amusement or embellishment; but when substituted for facts and arguments, and employed regularly as the staple of a speech, the people reject it with disgust, and the speaker himself, if he is a man of sense and sincerity, and especially if his adversary is unsparing, gets heartily sick and ashamed of it.

Happy is he, if, like Col. Bates, circumstances will allow him with propriety to retire from the struggle when he has enough of it.

☞ The Richmond Whig, referring to the Virginia election, says: "We have recaptured the 'Gibraltar of Whiggery.' Richmond has come back to her ancient allegiance, and stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled. All honor to the indomitable spirits that achieved the result. Petersburg, the renowned 'Cockade City,' has covered herself all over with glory. Lynchburg has done well—Portsmouth nobly."

☞ The New York Hards and Softs are engaged in a very fraternal Democratic quarrel on the selection of the State ticket and the delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Hards are trying to find the soft spots in their factious brethren, and the Softs are preparing to give a hard fall to the Dickinson interest. The Boyd and Breckinridge quarrel in Kentucky will soon require the drawing of lines as decisive as those employed in New York.

☞ The great difference between Bell and Magoffin on the stump appears to be that whilst the people can't withstand Bell they can't stand with Magoffin.

☞ The French Imperial Guard left Paris with a bouquet of violets of Parma stuck in the muzzle of each gun, the officers carrying in their hands huge boquets of the same—the gifts of the ladies. Poor fellows! Long before the violets have faded they will know more of the tourniquet than the boquet.

☞ Powers' statue of the Greek Slave has been purchased for Stewart's celebrated dry-goods store in New York, as a figure to try hooped-skirts upon. This is using one work of art as a model for getting up other works of art.

☞ "No battle yet!" is almost sadly pronounced upon the arrival of each successive steamer. Such is the demoralizing effect of war, even though the theater of its action be thousands of miles away.

[From the Frankfort Campaign.]

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Notwithstanding the conviction is indelibly stamped upon the mind of the American people that the Democratic administration of James Buchanan has been guilty of a criminal waste of the people's money, its supporters in this State are endeavoring to create the impression that its course has been marked by the strictest economy. In order that this impression may be created, false tables of statistics are published without any reference to the source from which they are derived, so that their correctness may be examined. These tables are passed around from one Democratic paper to another "*for the use of Democratic speakers*," and their paternity is attributed to an "*Exchange.*" Who prepared these tables of statistics and from what *official documents* they were derived no one knows or is informed; but, being found in *Democratic papers* and by them endorsed, Democratic speakers use them before the people and boldly read them as undoubted *facts*, and *deny* every assertion or fact which in any wise conflicts therewith! *Their* facts, they will say before the people, are undisputed, when, if the truth were known, they were totally ignorant of the whole subject, and were relying exclusively upon *fictitious* tables of statistics, *manufactured* especially for the campaign.

We propose in this article to give some facts drawn from *official* and universally accredited sources, bearing upon the charge of extravagance against the present Democratic administration as well as against that of Pierce.

From the messages of the Presidents, as *officially* published, it appears that the expenditures of the Federal Government, *exclusive of payments on account of the public debt*, were, during the Whig administrations of General Taylor and Millard Fillmore, as follows:

Expenditures for 1850	$42,506,892
Expenditures for 1851	40,504,422
Expenditures for 1852	36,552,080
Expenditures for 1853	43,544,262
Total aggregate in the administration of Gen. Taylor and Mr Fillmore, exclusive of payments on the public debt, was	$163,107,656
Average each year	$40,776,914
Expenditures for 1854	$51,018,249
Expenditures for 1855	56,365,393
Expenditures for 1856	60,172,401
Expenditures for 1857	64,878,828
Total aggregate in the administration of Gen. Pierce, exclusive of payments on account of public debt	$232,434,871
Average each year	$58,108,718
Expenditures for the first year of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, exclusive of payments on the public debt (1858)	$71,901,130
Excess of aggregate expenditures during the four years of Pierce's administration over the aggregate of the four years of the Taylor and Fillmore administration	$69,317,215
Excess of the average expenditure of each year during the Pierce administration over the average of each year of the Taylor and Fillmore administration	$17,331,804
Excess of expenditure of the first year of Mr. Buchanan's administration over the highest expenditure in any one year of the Taylor and Fillmore administration	$28,356,868

What will be the amount of the expenditures for the entire second fiscal year of Mr. Buchanan's administration, ending June 30, 1859, is not and cannot now be certainly known; it is estimated by some experienced persons that it will be upwards of NINETY MILLIONS. At any rate, the *actual* expenditures, exclusive of payments on public debt, for the *first quarter* of the *second year* (that is, from June 30, 1858, to September 30, 1858), is stated by President Buchanan, in his last annual message, to be TWENTY MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT THOUSAND AND FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS. If the expenditures of the remaining three quarters are in the same proportion (and, guessing by the past history of Democratic administrations, it is a very fair rule for them), the entire cost of the *second* year of Mr. Buchanan's administration will be EIGHTY-TWO MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

It thus appears that the second year of Mr Buchanan's administration will cost more than its *first year by ten millions eight hundred and ninety one thousand and ninety five dollars*; and more than the largest expenditure in any one year of the Taylor and Fillmore administration by THIRTY-NINE MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS! The expenditure of the second year of Mr. Buchanan's administration is nearly DOUBLE the last year of Mr. Fillmore's administration!

These figures, taken from official documents, are *facts* which defy contradiction. We invite, *we challenge* the closest scrutiny into their accuracy; and, that their correctness may be *tested*, we refer to the official annual messages of Presidents Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, from which the above statistics are taken.

As some have denied that the expenditures of the first year of Mr Buchanan's administration, exclusive of payments on the public debt, were as large as we have stated above, in addition to Mr. Buchanan's first annual message, we here give the items which make up that enormous sum, and which are taken from the *official reports*, and which may also be seen in the American Almanac for 1859, page 155. Here are the items:

EXPENDITURES OF MR. BUCHANAN'S FIRST YEAR.

For civil list	$7,059,196 75
For foreign intercourse	1,391,407 91
For miscellaneous	17,237,217 54
Under the direction of the Department of the Interior (Indians and pensions)	6,051,923 38
Under the direction of the War Department	25,485,383 60
Under the direction of the Navy Department	13,876,000 54
For public debt	9,684,537 99
Total expenditures	$81,585,667 71
From this sum deduct that paid on public debt	9,684,537 99
	$71,901,129 72

Which makes the sum we have already stated.

During the *five* last years to which these figures refer, the administration of the Government has been conducted by Democratic Executives and subordinate functionaries of that party.

During the last *eight* years, the Democratic party has had decided majorities in the *Senate*, and in the House of Representatives also, except only during the 34th Congress—embracing the two sessions of 1855-'56 and 1856-'57—when that party was in a temporary minority in the House.

These statements, like the figures above given, are *facts* which defy contradiction.

Now, let every reader, who is willing to get at a true understanding of this matter, cast his eye back with us over the expenditures during each year of the Whig administration. In the first year, we find, in round numbers, an expenditure of *forty two* millions of dollars; second year, *forty* millions; third year, *thirty six* millions; fourth year, *forty-three* millions; the third and fourth years' expenditure being, in the aggregate, *less* than that of the first and second years, exhibiting a *decrease* of the aggregate of the first two years of nearly *three millions* of dollars. An *annual* increase of expenditure, therefore, did not occur in the Whig administration of Gen Taylor and Mr. Fillmore.

In the Congress which *preceded* Gen. Pierce's accession to office, the Democratic party had majorities in both Houses—in the House a majority of *fifty one*—in the Senate, *fourteen*.

This was the 32d Congress—1851-'52—1852-'53.

In the *next* Congress, *with* which Gen. Pierce came into office, the Democratic party had, in the House of Representatives, a majority of *eighty-one*, and in the Senate a majority of *fourteen*. And yet the expenditures in the first year of the Pierce administration were, in round numbers, *fifty-one millions* of dollars; second year, *fifty six millions*; third year, *sixty millions*; fourth year, *sixty four millions*; showing an increase of *seven millions* and upwards in his *first* year over the last, and immediately preceding year of the Whig administration!

Nor did the increase of expenditure enormous as it was, in the *first* year of Mr. Pierce's administration, stop there. In the second year, there was an increase over the first of more than five millions; in the third year an increase of near four millions over the second; and in the fourth year an increase of near *five* millions over the third year!

Mr Buchanan's administration succeeded that of Gen. Pierce, and illustrated its *first* year by an increase of expenditure over Gen. Pierce's *last* year of upwards of *seven* millions of dollars!

It is markworthy that the increase of expenditures, during the last five years of Democratic rule, has been *annual*, *regular*, and *systematic*, until the expenditure of the last of these five Democratic years exceeded the expenditure of the last Whig year upwards of TWENTY EIGHT MILLIONS of dollars, while the total aggregate of expenditures in the last four Democratic years has exceeded the total aggregate of expenditures in the four Whig years upwards of NINETY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!—the exact amount of the increase being $90,210,096.

What a commentary upon Democratic professions, pledges, and creeds! Following the advice of Mr. Buchanan in his Wheatland letter of February, 1852, (published in our fifth issue), the Democratic leaders, organs, and managers made "Whig extravagance" a party cry in the Presidential canvass of that year, and fought that battle under banners having inscribed upon them, "*a rigid economy in public expenditures*," as a distinguishing, cardinal principle of the Democratic party. If they had faithfully redeemed their pledges to the people—if they had only *imitated* what they then denounced as "Whig extravagance"—if they had no more than *equalled* what they, with Mr. Buchanan at their head, held up to the public as the "lavish expenditures" of a Whig administration, there would have been saved to the people's pockets, in the short space of five years during which they have been in power, the snug sum *of one hundred million four hundred and fifty one thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars!*

In surprise at the magnitude of this sum, the reader may possibly be startled into a doubt of its correctness. But it is all right, as the figures we have already given undeniably show. The average expenditure of each year of the Taylor and Fillmore administration was, as we have seen, $40,776,914, which, multiplied by five, gives $203,884,570, being the total aggregate amount that would have been expended during the last five years, had the Pierce and Buchanan administrations limited themselves to the Whig rate of expenditure. Instead of doing so, they increased the Whig rate of expenditure from $40,776,914 per annum to the Democratic rate of $60,867,200 per annum—which, in five years, has amounted to $304,336,001, from which deduct $203,884,570, and there remains the sum of $100,451,431—the exact amount that would have been saved to the pockets of the people had the Democratic administrations of Pierce and Buchanan practised the same economy in the public expenditures that was practised by the Taylor and Fillmore administration!

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

We have seen that during the Taylor and Fillmore administration there was no *annual* increase of expenditures—that the aggregate expenditure of the two last years of that administration was actually less than the aggregate of the two first years by nearly three millions of dollars, and that the expenditures of the second and third years were less than any of the remaining years.

We have seen that the enormous increase of expenditure which has since taken place commenced with the *first* year of President Pierce's administration, and has been going on *annually* ever since—the expenditure of each successive year exceeding that of the preceding year by from four to seven millions of dollars—until it has run up from $43,554,862 in the year ending the 30th of June, 1853, to $71,901,130 in the year ending the 30th of June, 1858.

We have seen that during that entire period of five years, the Executive Department of the government, in all its departments, branches, and ramifications, has been exclusively conducted by Democratic functionaries and officials.

We have seen that during that *entire* period the Democrats had overwhelming majorities in the Senate, and large or decided majorities in the House of Representatives, with the exception of the two sessions of the 34th Congress. With that single and inconsiderable exception, the Democrats have had uninterrupted possession of the House of Representatives for the last eight years, and of the Senate for a still longer period.

How, in view of these *undeniable* facts, any upright mind can hesitate one instant in admitting and affirming the responsibility of the Democratic party for the enormous increase of the public expenditures during the last five years, is utterly incomprehensible to us. It was as a *party* that the people confided to them the conduct of public affairs, and as a *party* they are responsible for the discharge of the high trust. We will quote a single Democratic authority on this point, not to establish the point, which is self evident, but for another purpose. The authority is one of the organs of the Democratic party at Washington, the States. On a recent occasion it said:

"In point of fact the Executive department is chiefly accountable for the amount and direction of the public expenditure. This is not the theory of the Constitution; but, in the progressive aggrandizement of administrative power, Congress has come to perform hardly any other service than to accord an absolute sanction to the estimates of the Executive. In truth, its intervention is very frequently invoked to vote supplies already appropriated.

"Intelligent persons will at once admit the impracticability of any plan or system of retrenchment which does not originate with the Administration. The Executive officers make up the estimates. They alone understand the indispensable wants of government. They alone know in what particulars a reduction of expense is possible. They initiate nearly every scheme of appropriation; they fix the sum of compensation on contracts and for service. They alone can say which expenditure is superfluous and which essential to the public interests. In view of these facts, it is manifestly unjust to hold Congress responsible for the absence of economy in the Administration, except it can be shown that the Executive has vainly urged retrenchment.

"In its effect on the interest of the party, the course of the Union is equally objectionable. The harmony and efficiency of the Democratic organization cannot be promoted by inflaming a feud between the Executive and the popular Representatives. They are of the same party, and no matter which is responsible, *the burden of blame falls at last on the Democracy*. To acquit the one at the other's expense, is simply to shift the weight from one shoulder to another—with this embarrassing consequence, however, that the reciprocal criminations of a Democratic Executive and a Democratic Congress will only advance the interests of the common adversary."

The burden of the blame of the unparalleled extravagance and enormous and unnecessary increase of expenditures which have occurred during the last five years falls, at last, says this Democratic organ, "*upon the Democracy*," no matter whether the chief responsibility rests with the Executive or the Legislative Departments of the Government. There is much of truth in what the States here alleges as to the responsibility of the Executive Department of the Government, but it is not the whole truth. It does not go to the root of the evil, which we will now proceed to lay bare.

The executive power has the custody of the Treasury, and disburses all the moneys appropriated by Congress. It is responsible for a faithful, honest application of the funds placed at its disposal by Congress, in the execution of the laws, and for the objects for which the appropriations are made. The true secret of the enormous and unnecessary increase in the public expenditures of late years and the very root of the evil are to be found in an habitually wasteful, unfaithful, dishonest, and corrupt application by the executive power of a very large proportion of the funds placed in its hands by Congress to carry out the objects for which the appropriations were made. On the subject of this shameful misapplication of the public money we will cite one or two high Democratic authorities.

Hear a Democratic Senator, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, declaring on the floor of the Senate:

"There must be abuses in the Navy—there must be *shameful profligacy at some place*, if $15,000,000 cannot give us a navy that does not even rise above the dignity of a sham."

Hear Mr. Clingman, one of the Democratic Senators from North Carolina, on the same subject:

"A Democratic member of Congress from the State of New York, in reply to a remark of mine about the large expenditure and small return, told me that, in his opinion, in one of the Navy Yards, I shall not specify which, *two thirds of the money was wasted*."

Mr. Pugh.—"I think that is very probable, for it is my experience that *two-thirds of the money we vote for any purpose is wasted*."

Now, we ask, in the name of common sense, if this enormous habitual waste of the public money does not *necessarily imply corruption* in the executive power which commits the waste? Is the public money wasted by the million and by the tens of millions by those who have the custody, the disbursement, and the application of it, without a *motive*? And can the motive be any other than a *corrupt* one? Must not such a vast, astounding, habitual waste, in the nature of things, be *both corrupt and corrupting*? Can such a cancer on the body politic long endure without eating into its very vitals?

For illustration of this admitted waste of public money, look at the case of Merrick & Sons and the Patterson letter, set forth in our second and sixth issues. What is the sum and substance of that whole matter, but the corrupt application, by the executive power, of $3,500 of a fund appropriated by Congress for the construction of certain sloops of war to the election of a Democratic candidate for Congress from Philadelphia.

Look again at the case of Live Oak Swift, who had contributed $16,000 toward Mr Buchanan's election—who had many Old-line Whig friends—who covenanted in writing to pay one Plitt, a well known active and intimate friend of Mr. Buchanan, for his, Plitt's, influence at Washington, ten per cent on the gross amount of all contracts which might be procured for the supply of live oak to the navy—and who got contracts to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Does not the whole series of transactions connected with these contracts necessarily imply a wasteful, unfaithful, corrupt application of a portion of the funds appropriated by Congress for naval purposes?

So, in regard to the "glaring abuses" admitted on all hands to have been practiced at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the public money by thousands was wastefully, shamefully expended in the employment of thousands of worthless, incompetent workmen and laborers, named, selected, and appointed by some half dozen Democratic members of Congress, solely on account of the services to be rendered by them in elections and at the polls.

Must not these corruptions be deep and all pervading when that staunch Democrat, the editor of the ablest of the Democratic organs at Washington, the States, is forced to declare that "FROM THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF GOVERNMENT THE ROTTENNESS OF CORRUPTION SENDS UP A HORRIBLE STENCH?"

[For the Louisville Journal.]

BELL AND MAGOFFIN AT CADIZ

CADIZ, TRIGG CO., KY., May 28, 1859.

The two candidates for Governor of Kentucky met at Cadiz, in Trigg county, on Thursday, May 27th, and addressed one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled at Cadiz on a similar occasion.

Mr Bell led off in one of the most brilliant and at the same time rich, solid, and thoroughly convincing arguments upon the reckless extravagance of the present corrupt Democratic administration that I ever listened to, sustaining his argument at the same time by the production of testimony from no other source than from Democratic witnesses in good full washing with the party. Indeed, so overwhelming were his arguments, or rather statement of facts and proof, that his competitor did not even attempt a denial or refutation, but merely to offer some flimsy excuses in palliation. Magoffin excused the extravagance of Mr. Buchanan's administration by comparing the Federal Government to a family once poor, helpless, and needy in the outset of life, but by a long course of toil, industry, and economy had grown rich, whose pride and ambition to make a respectable appearance before the eyes of a gazing world had kept pace with their growing wealth. The now rich family gratified this pride and ambition by the expenditure of large sums for that purpose, all of which was laudable and praiseworthy. Just so with this Government; it was now rich and had full coffers, pride of position, &c; therefore the administration was justified in its present course of extravagance. Such was about the only excuse he offered for Buchanan's course. In regard to the doctrine of non intervention, Magoffin contended that, notwithstanding a Territorial Legislature might refuse to pass laws for the protection of property in the Territories (slave, for instance), yet Congress had no right to do it, but that the citizens of the Territories had their remedy at common law, which was amply adequate to the evil complained of; for, said he, wherever the statute law fails to give a remedy for an evil, the common law of England was in force, and the party injured could resort to that and the Supreme Court of the United States for redress. Such was his argument on that point.

Now, if his exposition of the doctrine of non-intervention be correct, and I suppose he speaks by Democratic authority, what need have we for either Territorial or State laws to define and punish crime? Why not exempt ourselves from the useless expense of Legislatures, and rely entirely upon the all-sufficient remedies of the Common Law for redress in all cases, if they are so efficacious as Mr. Magoffin would have you to believe they were? But what part of the Common Law of England or any other civilized country in the world is it that makes it an offence or a crime to steal a grown, live negro? Can you answer that question, Mr. Magoffin? But that is the way he disposed of the non intervention question. But I tell you, Messrs. Editors, that when Magoffin took the stand, after Mr. Bell's lofty, high, impassioned strains of eloquence and arguments had so electrified the entire audience, the contrast was so great, and Magoffin fell so far short of the expectations of even his warmest Democratic friends and admirers, that the audience commenced rising from their seats and leaving the house in such numbers, that it seemed as if the large church in which he was speaking would soon be vacated, had not the stampede been arrested by the earnest appeals of the speaker himself, not to leave, but to stay and hear him out. That, of course, had its effect, and a goodly number remained until he was done speaking, for the people of Cadiz and Trigg county are not entirely destitute of politeness, and some of the staunchest Democrats in the county could not refrain from manifesting their chagrin and disappointment. In short, Mr. Bell achieved this day one of the most brilliant Opposition triumphs that we expect to hear of anywhere, during this or any other political campaign.

And now, in conclusion, let me say, that the only doubt that rests upon Mr. Bell's certainty of being elected, is the failure of his friends and the party to develop the full Opposition strength *on the day of the election, at the polls*. Let them but be true to their interests, and do that, and his election is sure, beyond a doubt. Respectfully yours,

CADIZ.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., May 31.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Yesterday was indeed a glorious day for the Opposition in Old Logan. Hon. Joshua F. Bell achieved a most signal victory over his Democratic competitor, Magoffin. Mr. Magoffin opened the debate and *ranted* terribly during his whole opening speech. He declared that he was not a squatter sovereignty man, yet immediately after said, "Congress has the *power* to protect slavery in the Territories, but, if the Territorial Legislature does not protect it, you must go to the Supreme Court and not to Congress; it is not the duty of Congress." When Magoffin concluded his speech some half dozen ragged boquets were thrown to him from a crowd of *men*. Mr. Bell took the stand amidst deafening shouts of applause. He delivered the most forcible and eloquent speech that ever was listened to in this county, completely *using up* poor Beriah. He exposed Magoffin's position so plainly that old Democrats, who had come there intending to vote for Magoffin, went away declaring themselves for Bell. When Mr. Bell had concluded his speech, one of the finest looking ladies of Logan county wended her way to the stand and presented him, in a very beautiful little speech, a magnificent boquet. Mr. Bell had scarce concluded his thanks to the lady, ere a wreath of fragrant flowers, the most beautiful I ever beheld, was placed around his neck, presented by the ladies who were in the gallery above him, with a large and splendid boquet in the shape of a star. His thanks were beautiful and appropriate, and the applause was tremendous.

Magoffin took the stand in a very angry mood, ranted terribly, and refused to yield the stand, when his own friends said his time had expired. Mr. Bell said, "inasmuch as his friend had a bad cause to support he would give him plenty of time." When Magoffin retired, Mr. Bell took the stand, thanked the audience for its attention, said he was willing to leave the argument as it was, and dismissed the crowd. Old Logan is good for 1200.

I wish to get this in the mail if possible, and have not time to write more.

LEON.

THE FEELING IN HOLLAND.—The following is an extract from a private letter, addressed to a gentleman of New York, from Holland, dated May 6, 1859.

There is nothing talked of here now except the war. The investments in Austrian funds in this little kingdom exceed 700,000,000 guilders—$280,000,000. The tumbling down in the price has been, of course, very great; and notwithstanding the phlegmatic temperament of the people there have been several suicides in Amsterdam and other places within the last week in consequence. Sympathy runs with the Italians, but interest with the Austrians.

BY THE NEW YORK.

[From the London Times, May 16.]

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The following letter has been received from Genoa, dated the 19th instant:

The landing of troops and warlike stores continues, and every day fresh troops arrive from Toulon or Algeria to join the corps to which they belong. We have now a respectable force in Italy, 120,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pila gate, outside the fortifications, on a hill which slopes down to the Bisagno, a rivulet which is at present dry. The white tents scattered over the meadow, the horses picketed, the cannon mounted on carriages, the artillery carts, and the continual movement of the army present a most extraordinary appearance. Since the rain ceased the enemy moved forward, and offensive dispositions have been observed for the last two days. There was rather a brisk engagement on the night of the 7th near Casale, between the Italian Volunteers, commanded by Garibaldi, and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are as yet but imperfectly known, but it has been ascertained that the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and among the killed a Colonel. There were likewise 42 prisoners made, who were brought to Alessandria.

It may happen that the great battle which it was believed was distant may be fought much sooner than was anticipated. The enemy's plan is not yet well understood, nor is it known on what point he will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which entered the Sardinian Territory is very numerous. All the information received is unanimous on that point, and the number is estimated at 180,000 at least, and some say 200,000. A private letter I received from Novara announces that the Austrian troops in the province of Lomellina alone amount to 80,000. You may perceive that the collision will be terrible when two armies of 200,000 each shall engage each other. A proclamation was posted on the walls of the city at 8 this morning announcing the arrival of the Emperor in the following terms:

"Inhabitants—Genoa will to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive Napoleon III.—the generous and powerful ally of our well-beloved sovereign, the champion of justice and civilization, the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the French has espoused our cause with an unexampled magnanimity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance, he is coming himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place himself at the head of his troops, to a short time the heir to the name and to the glory of Napoleon the Great will fight side by side with Victor Emanuel, the worthy successor of the heroes of the House of Savoy—the King of all Italian hearts; and the family ties which already unite the two sovereigns will be drawn closer by the perils of the field of battle. Inhabitants: the Emperor of the French could not give us a greater proof of sympathy, or a more certain pledge of victory. Let us express, therefore, in the fullness of our hearts, our feelings' admiration, and gratitude to the august chief of the great nation who holds out a fraternal hand to Italy to help her to conquer definitely her so long desired independence."

BY THE HAMMONIA.

Latest Dispatches.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

The Moniteur of to-day contains a report of the Minister of Finance respecting the subscriptions made toward the new loan. The subscribed capital amounts to 2,307,000,000 francs. 80,000,000 francs have been subscribed in sums of 10 francs *rente*. The number of subscribers is 525,000. The ministerial report points out that such results prove the solidity of the French financial system, and the wealth, power, and patriotism of France. They also show the intimate union of France and the Emperor, and the entire confidence of the nation in the strength and wisdom of the Sovereign who presides over its destinies.

The Moniteur also contains the following dispatch from Alessandria, May 16:

The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

The Moniteur publishes the following address of Prince Napoleon:

Army of Italy, Fifth Corps d'Armee.—Soldiers of the fifth corps of the army of Italy. The Emperor calls me to the honor of commanding you. Many of you are my old comrades of Alma and Inkermann. As in the Crimea, and as in Africa, you will sustain your glorious reputation. Discipline, courage, tenacity—such are the military virtues which will once more display to Europe, which is attentively watching for the great events in preparation. The country which was the cradle of ancient civilization and of modern *renaissance* is about to owe its liberty to you; you will deliver that country forever from its oppressors—from these eternal enemies of France whose name is associated in our history with all our struggles and all our victories. The reception which the Italian people give to their liberators bears witness to the justice of the cause which the Emperor defends. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France! Vive l'Independance Italienne!*

The Prince commanding in chief the Fifth corps of the army of Italy,

NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

Russia.—The Nord states that the Russian government has given orders for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th *corps d'armee* to be placed immediately on a war footing, with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each. The reserves are to be called and all soldiers on furlough to rejoin their colors, to be ready to march within three months.

Spain.—The Spanish government has given orders for a supply of tents for an army of 30,000 men.

☞ The Cincinnati Price Current has compiled the annexed interesting statement, showing the exports of provisions from the United States to foreign countries:

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM JAN 1.

	PORK. 1859	BARRELS. 1858
From Philadelphia	3,898	5,213
" Baltimore	5,906	4,691
" New York	44,351	38,550
" Boston	20,889	71,687
" New Orleans	67,152	128,211
	147,176	208,360
	BACON, 1859	LBS. 1858
From Philadelphia	503,410	321,600
" Baltimore	3,4,068	392,681
" New York	4,016,664	15,932,000
" Boston	1,346,000	424,291
" New Orleans	24,903,000	22,465,000
	31,089,297	39,536,850
	LARD. 1859	KEGS. 1858
From Philadelphia	11,988	12,100
" Baltimore	23,712	16,740
" New York	78,751	168,853
" Boston	54,341	41,276
" New Orleans	405,182	519,999
	565,976	718,344

Now, in order to bring these exports closer to a point, in order to show the amount on, in a more condensed form, we will reduce all to pounds, as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Bb'l Pork lbs	29,435,200	40,872,000
Bacon and cut meats, lbs	31,089,297	39,536,850
Lard	28,298,800	35,917,200
	88,823,297	116,156,050
		88,823,297
Deficiency in foreign exports in lbs		27,332,153

It is proper to say that the exports from Boston include the coastwise, both seasons and are from Sept. 1st. New Orleans are also from Sept. 1st. All others are from January 1st.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, left Vera Cruz on Monday last, and reached this city yesterday evening.

El Progreso states that the chiefs of the Reactionary movement, determined to resort to any means to secure the success of their plans against Mexican nationality, have agreed to recall Santa Anna and restore him to power. To this and Corona, Miramon's Minister of War, had addressed to His Highness a communication, published in the periodicals of the capital, in which it is announced that the so called Supreme Government has ordained that he (Santa Anna) be entered in its employ as a General of Division, and it is stated that a commission, charged with the duty of placing this communication in the hands of "the evil genius of the Republic," had left the City of Mexico. He was invited to arrive via Tampico, which port General Wooll offered to capture for that especial purpose. However absurd this latter part of the business may appear, a rumor which appeared to be well supported prevailed that Gen. Wooll had left the capital at the head of 1000 men, and was marching towards Tampico.

It appears that the British residents of the capital have spoken out in regard to the conduct of Mr. Otway with the characteristic independence of Englishmen. They have addressed a paper to him as Minister to their Government, remonstrating in strong terms against his conduct in connection with the massacre of Tacubaya.

A conducta was to leave the capital on the 24th with several millions of specie, under a strong escort for Vera Cruz.

The claims of British subjects handed in, in compliance with the demand made by Mr. Otway, amount to $17,000,000, of which $1,500,000 belong to merchants, and $15,500,000 are claimed by Mr. Mackintosh, formerly of the firm of Manning, Mackintosh, & Co.

Latest letters from the capital represent a frightful state of things there—almost a civil war among the inhabitants—growing out of the quarrel between Miramon and Zuloaga. The former had even threatened the arrest of his old confederate, and was only prevented from putting the threat into execution by the interference of the diplomatic corps.

Another writer, alluding to the Santa Anna movement, says that, if hard pressed, Miramon will openly pronounce for the old chieftain, thinking by the aid of the powerful name and friends of the latter to keep himself in favor.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The very seasonable rain which has fallen in abundance, in this section, during the week, has been of immense advantage to the growing crops; even to wheat, as the temperature has been quite low, so that it could not be injured. Generally speaking, the present is the most favorable season we have had for six or seven years for the crops, both as regards the early and abundant vegetation, and the peculiarly favorable adaptation of the temperature and the rain to it. Our markets are teeming with the greatest abundance of fruits and vegetables. The accounts we have from the country give favorable reports of the crops generally. Corn has been all planted in good season, and a full average breadth of land planted with this important staple. Wheat is approaching maturity rapidly, and some early varieties have been cut, in Georgia and Mississippi, and samples exhibited here the past week.

From Tennessee, particularly the middle and eastern portion of the State, we hear complaints of the army worm, and in a few cases rust, but we cannot tell to what extent the injury has prevailed. In the State, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the crop promises well, and should nothing arise to injure it, after this time, will be abundant. In Pennsylvania wheat looks very well; the same may be said of Virginia and Maryland. The grass crop throughout the whole West looks well, and a large crop of hay will undoubtedly be gathered. The farmers have their planting done, and well done, and with a favorable season henceforward the crop prospects look most auspicious.

As regards fruit, complaints regarding peaches are quite frequent, and there can be no doubt that a large portion of them was killed by the frost et the first week of April, but there will be, we think, a fair supply. Apples will be in pretty good supply though not a full crop. Cherries, in this vicinity, are abundant, and, as regards quality, superior.

Cin. Price Current, June 1.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Attorney General Black, under instructions of the President, has replied to the joint letter of the Utah Judges on the subject of the military force with which the court for the second district was attended during the term recently held at Provo City. He says it is very probable that the Mormons have been guilty of crimes for which they deserve the severest punishment, and that it is not intended by Government to let any escape against whom the proper proofs can be produced. With that view the District Attorney has been instructed to use all diligence in bringing criminals of every class and of all degrees to justice. The usual and established modes of dealing with public offenders must be exhausted before any others are adopted. On the whole the President is very decidedly of opinion—1st, that the Governor of the Territory alone has power to issue a requisition upon the commanding general for the whole or part of the army; 2d, that there was no apparent occasion for the presence of troops at Provo; 3d, that if a rescue of prisoners in custody had been attempted it was the duty of the Marshal and not of the Judge to summon the force which might be necessary to prevent it; 4th, that the troops ought not to have been sent to Provo without the concurrence of the Governor nor kept there against his remonstrance; 5th, that the disregard of these principles and rules of action had been in many ways extremely unfortunate.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY.—When the effect was only to get rid of a Republican Senator, the Democratic Senate in the Iowa case, after full discussion and mature deliberation, decided that a Senator could not be legally elected but with the continuing consent and voluntary presence of a quorum of both branches of the Legislature. Such also had been the unvarying decision and action of the Senate and the State Legislatures ever since the adoption of the constitution. Yet the same Democratic Senate, at its next session, when necessary to return two Democrats, decided in the Indiana case their election to have been legal and valid, though made without the consent of one branch of the Legislature and despite of its protest, without the presence of a majority of one branch or the presence of a *quorum* of either branch. The constitution of Indiana makes two-thirds of either house necessary "to constitute a quorum to do business."

This last decision was perhaps the most flagrant, willful violation of law and right ever perpetrated by political partisans for party purposes. We have been so habituated to Democratic outrages of this sort, that a new instance rouses but little public attention. This apathy of endurance must be cast off if we are to preserve anything beyond the mere semblance of a government of law, and not sink irretrievably into the power of unscrupulous political partisans, working for party benefit and for that alone. That such is the motive and the unscrupulous character of the action of the modern Democracy, this decision fully proves. These contradictory decisions were given by the chief leaders of the party, who, by their oaths and their duties as men and as Senators, were bound to dispose of both cases as *judges*. They were bound to decide them with all due deference to law and to precedents, and with the impartial integrity belonging to that high function. Yet they decided in reckless disregard of their own so recent precedent of law and of right, under the grossest influence of partiality for party benefit. A party ruled by such unscrupulously, impudently dishonest leaders deserves none of the national trust or confidence. Whoever looks to the restoration of a government of law in this land must see that the overthrow of the corrupt Democracy is indispensable to that end.

At one session, to prevent the coming in of two anti-Democratic Senators, they declared in the Kansas bill that it should not be admitted into the Union until it had a population of ninety-three thousand. This they called the inauguration of a new principle for regulating the admission of all Territories thereafter. Yet at the very next session they disregarded their own rule or principle, and for the gain of two Democratic Senators admitted Oregon with less than half the amount of population.

What a despicable set must those Representatives of the Northern Democracy be who voted for the Kansas bill, saying, as it substantially does, that it had population enough to be admitted as a slave State, but not half enough to be admitted as a free State. If any Southern Representative had voted for a bill containing so gross an insult to the South, would he ever have dared to face his constituents? Such base subserviency shows the thraldom in which the disunion agitators hold even the Northern wing of the party.

Take as a specimen of their dictatorial power over the party, the singular avowal of the talented Senator Hammond, who exhibited a sort of manly independence even in making the avowal, that is, that, whilst voting to force through the Lecompton constitution, he thought it so saturated with fraud that the South ought to have kicked it out of Congress.

As a specimen of the excess of party spirit or of sectionalism in even the leaders of the party of best character and most independence, take the indignant avowal of Senator Toombs, that "ours is the most corrupt government in the world," or that of the Tennessee Democratic Senator, that, "if the people only knew half the corruption of the government, they would come to Washington and pitch the whole concern into the Potomac." Yet, though it has been under Democratic rule that the government has been so corrupted, both these Senators still adhere to the party and aid in propping it up. When a party has engendered such an excess of partyism or sectionalism as this, it is time it should be broken up, and honest, disinterested men should bestow their confidence elsewhere.

SHABBY DODGE.—Under this highly appropriate head the Memphis Bulletin has the following:

A North Carolina Democratic paper tries to break the force of the fact that Toombs, Crawford, Stephens, and Reverdy Johnson supported the Gulphin claim, by alleging that they were *at that time Whigs and not Democrats*. Why, did anybody ever hear anything equal to that?

O yes! we have Democratic papers in Kentucky that can beat it shamefully.

We beg to present an instance or two.

Some time we think last March, the Louisville Democrat, in reply to an article of ours in which we pressed with considerable earnestness the argument in favor of the power of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories, said:

No one holds that Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the legislation of the Territories; but that that body shall not interfere with any fairly expressed will of the people there is the sentiment of all the really conservative men of the country, North and South.

When a few weeks ago we quoted this language to show that the Democrat had at one time conceded the power of Congress to intervene for the protection of slave property in the Territories and placed non-intervention on a mere conventional basis, our stout neighbor, who now vehemently denies the power, undertook to crawl out of the contradiction through this diminutive hole:

Well, we don't now deny that Congress can interfere, if that body chooses.

* * * * *

We are far from holding that Congress can't do what it has no constitutional right to do.

We thought at the time that the littleness and nakedness of this evasion defied comment. And we think so now. What does our Memphis contemporary think of it?

But we have another instance at hand, quite as shabby, or shabbier still, if possible.

On the threshold of the pending canvass in this State, the Frankfort Yeoman denied the power of Congress to intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories and declared in favor of absolute non-intervention in these unequivocal terms:

Our informant says the Democracy of Kentucky are opposed in principle to Congress touching the slavery question—they want no legislation by that body either for or against it. THEY CONSIDER CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION TO SLAVERY AS BEING EQUALLY ERRONEOUS IN PRINCIPLE AS THE WILMOT PROVISO TO PROHIBIT IT.—*Cin. Enq.*

WE BELIEVE THE ABOVE STATEMENT OF A "KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT" TO BE THE GENERAL SENTIMENT OF THE PARTY IN THIS STATE UPON THE QUESTION OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE IN BEHALF OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. Non interference by Congress is the great principle which should be maintained by the party north and south of Mason and Dixon's line—we submit this while stoutly maintaining that a Territorial Legislature has no *right* to pass laws prohibitory of slavery or even unfriendly to its existence in any territory of the United States. Practically, if the people of a territory are opposed to the introduction of slavery, slave property will be of little value amongst them, and the permanent introduction of slavery an impossibility, yet the abstract question of *right* is unimpaired. They have no *right* to exclude slavery by any legislative enactment.

We think it bad policy in the South, the weaker party in this slavery contest, to ask Congress to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in the Territories OR TO ADMIT THAT IT HAS THE RIGHT TO DO SO.

Not long afterwards the Yeoman asserted just as unequivocally that Congress does possess the power to intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories. After submitting silently for the space of a month or so to our repeated exhibition of its inconsistency, the Yeoman at length elevates its eyebrows and says with farcical nonchalance:

We enjoyed a laugh at the Journal's expense when we read it, and should not have given it a formal notice but for the fact that the Journal has succeeded in "stultifying" the Courier into the belief that the two extracts from the Yeoman were inconsistent, and that one of them committed us to the position that Congress had not the power to protect slave property in the Territories.

* * * * *

The intelligent reader will observe that we were speaking of *the institution of slavery* and not of the mere police regulations intended to guard and protect *the right of property* in slaves when we insisted that it would be bad policy in the South to admit the right of Congress to interfere.

Now, what does our excellent friend at Memphis think of this? Doesn't it put him out of conceit of his North Carolina "dodger?"

We certainly have no disposition to underrate the meanness of the Democratic press of North Carolina, but justice to the Democratic press of Kentucky requires us to say that in shabbiness and effrontery it occasionally exceeds the world. Such impudence in such rags can so far as we know be found nowhere else in the broad realm of journalism.

☞ The President and Senator Douglas are vieing with each other, in employing the strongest terms to repudiate the idea of harmony existing between them. The former, through his paper, the Washington Constitution, indignantly denies the story of an interview with Douglas, with a view to a reconciliation. The latter authorizes a friend through the National Intelligencer to deny to every body that any such conference took place, and that he "repudiated and denounced all propositions for a compromise by which he would have to concede an iota of the principles he had all along avowed." As a comment upon this: the Democracy of Kentucky think with Douglas, but pass resolutions of confidence in the administration of Buchanan!

☞ The Philadelphia News, which has, for many months, strenuously urged the removal of Mr. Westcott from the postoffice in that city, for malfeasance in his official duties, and by its pertinacity compelled the President to institute those inquiries, which have resulted in the supersedure of Mr. Westcott, directs the attention of the administration to another delinquent. The News charges that James C. Van Dyke, the United States District Attorney, has not made those returns of the public money in his hands required by law. As the News was correct in the case of Westcott, it is fair to presume that it speaks from knowledge in reference to Van Dyke.

☞ "To Westcottize" is a new active transitive verb to be added to our dictionaries, the meaning of which may be learned from the following curious circumstance: The employees of the Philadelphia Postoffice are going to donate a service of plate to Mr. Westcott, the recent Postmaster dismissed by the President for improper use of the public money and "constructive forgery." It is hard to say whether this gift will be in the nature of a compliment to roguery or a rebuke to the President for punishing it. The movement, however, is eminently characteristic of Locofocoism.

JOSHUA F. BELL ON PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The following extract from the Hopkinsville Mercury's report of the discussion at Hopkinsville the other day will give those who have never listened to Mr. Bell some faint idea of his manner on the stump:

He would use no harsh words of Mr. Buchanan, for he was a statesman of large experience and had held stations of the highest trust and profit. But the President had connived and winked at, if he did not directly commit these frauds, and the people should speak forth a rebuke never to be forgotten. When the ancient Roman Manlius, surnamed Capitolinus, for his heroic defense of the capitol on one occasion against an invading enemy, after being loaded with all honors for his valor by a grateful country, in his old age was guilty of embezzlement, the indignant citizens, loving virtue in their officer more than they admired heroism in their soldiers, threw Manlius, who had dared to abuse their confidence, headlong from the Tarpeian rock, and Roman justice and integrity triumphed over Roman gratitude. Let Kentucky emulate that example of stern retribution, and show the world that virtue in public office is dearer than a long life of past services with all the panoply of wealth and high station.

Look at the unexampled prodigality of the administration. Eighty-one millions spent the first year, by the President's own confession, and seventy-three millions are now asked. Where has this enormous sum gone to? Read the Wheatland letter written by the President himself, in 1852, lamenting Fillmore's expenditures and declaring that fifty millions per annum was the grossest and most inexcusable extravagance. We were told that the Utah war and Paraguay expedition caused this enormous outlay, but these were over and still there was a call for seventy odd millions, and the Postoffice Department was brought almost to a stand-still. Polk's expenses, with the Mexican war upon his hands, were $18,000,000 a year; Fillmore's $41,000,000; and yet, in a time of profound peace, with no acquisition of Territory, Buchanan spends $83,000,000 the first year, and, after borrowing, issuing Treasury notes, and importuning loans from Congress, curtails a few millions, because he is utterly unable to procure money. Why did Mr. Magoffin, the champion of the administration, pass over all this?

Our readers will find in another column a very spirited and eloquent account of the discussion at Hopkinsville from the pen of a prominent citizen of that town. The knightly courtesy of Bell does not prevent him from dealing the most terribly destructive blows. His speeches now even more than at first seem instinct with a burning and invincible earnestness. His adversary wilts under his eloquence as if it were the flashing of the sword of destiny. And well he may; for it is.

☞ The Congressional meeting which was recently held by the Democracy at Mayfield, Graves county, in the First District, for the purpose of endorsing Mr. Magoffin's position on the slavery question, was quietly arranged by a few leaders of the party, without the knowledge of the people who were in attendance to hear the speaking on the same day. When the candidates spoke previously at Paducah, in McCracken county, a host of the Democracy were there, from all parts of the District, attending the premium tobacco sale, and then a District meeting might have been held with some show of decency. Such was the course intended by some, but, upon feeling the public sentiment in the party, it was ascertained that J. C. Noble and others would not stand the attempt to hand them over to Squatter Sovereignty in any such manner, and so the idea was abandoned until the candidates spoke at Mayfield. Then a few of the wire-workers from Paducah went out there, and finding one man more from Ballard, who is a candidate for the Senate, and another from Hickman, a candidate for the Legislature, it was determined to hold a Congressional meeting with men from only four of the thirteen counties of the District, and only one man from each of two of them. To give it importance, Alfred Boyd, a brother to Linn, was called to the chair and the resolutions were passed without the knowledge of some of the best and most influential men of the party. The truth is, a gentleman from Paducah who is now enjoying the rewards of party service in a lucrative office, and the late Representative of the District, who is an avowed Douglas man, and denies positively the constitutional right of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, were the getters up and soul of the meeting. Thus it is that the Paducah Herald and the Louisville Courier were repudiated to gain the support of the men who cherish Douglass and his odious heresies. The people of Kentucky are surely not so blind as to be deceived by such chicanery.

☞ Ladislaus Magyar, a Hungarian, well versed in the natural history of Brazil, in the hope of reaching the interior with more certainty, has married the daughter of the negro king of Bihe, in Upper Guinea. Having by this step become general in-chief of the armies of his father-in-law, he makes use of his newly acquired authority to facilitate his researches. This is the same philosophy which has actuated Douglas in wedding himself to squatter sovereignty, the daughter of Abolition. He hopes by having command of the Freesoil army to facilitate his march toward Charleston.

☞ N. B Browne, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia, in place of Westcott. The Pennsylvanian commends the new appointee for "his excellent character for personal and political integrity, and his high order of business qualifications." Within a few years past, the political integrity of Mr Browne has been impeached twice by the Democracy—once for his advocacy of a law restraining the sale of liquor and again for his course on the question of selling the public works. In both these cases his partizan aberrations were the strongest proofs of his personal integrity.

☞ The Washington States, usually a fair paper, speaks of the next Republican candidate for the Presidency as "the Exeter Hall candidate." It is hardly a decorous term for the States to apply when its favorite Senator Douglas has placed himself so squarely on the Republican platform.

☞ Douglas is meeting some little more attention in the South, but the Democrats down there generally regard him as Tennyson does Louis Napoleon, and ejaculate:

True that we have a faithful ally,
But only the devil knows what he means.

☞ The sub-treasury law calls for the safe keeping of the public monies with responsible officers. The postoffice funds in Philadelphia have been loosely entrusted to a Westcott pocket.

☞ Buchanan carried about three fourths of the counties in Virginia in 1856, and Goggin has just received majorities in more than half of them. This is truly a wonderful revulsion of popular sentiment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT LAGRANGE ON THE 9TH INST.—We publish below a list of the delegates to the late Convention of the Opposition at Lagrange, who, by common consent, wherever new delegates have not been formally appointed, will serve in the Convention of next Thursday. We appeal to every delegate to be present. And we hope that every man of the Opposition in the District who can conveniently attend will do it. Let us by all means start in the coming race under a full head of enthusiasm:

Jefferson.—John Jones, W. Mix, sr., E. S. Craig, S. A. Few, A. Miller, Saml Hite, James R. Hall, Mr Vernon, Charles Dorsey, J. H. Netherton, J. R. Ragland, Robert Ayres, Joseph Longest, M. Roberts, James McCauley, P. Williamson, John Herr, A. Sebolt, A. Hayes, H. Norton, Gibson Mallory.

City of Louisville.—J. G. Lyons, Jesse Truman, Thos. Sheerer, C. D. Young, J. D. Orrell, J. Clark, W. Ferguson, J. Gregory, F. Clark, G. Kiss, G. Stranger, S. Merwin, Dr. G. Roberts, J. Ball, E. Lockery, J. B. Davis, J. W. Craig, W. W. Somers, J. Boone, J. C. Dozier, W. Tress, J. R. Hamilton, W. H. Watts, W. E. Gilpin, S. Grable, C. W. Leans, J. Sevage, A. C. Cross, W. A. Hundley, S. N. Hall, W. Bailey, W. F. Bullock, J. P. Morton, J. Sargent, A. Graham, K. P. Thixton, W. F. Robinson, B. R. Helm, D. L. Beatty, G. W. Anderson, J. G. Wilson, E. Morris, J. M. Chenoweth, L. Browning, E. Houghton, B. Williams, D. Spalding, jr., J. C. Walker, P. Antle, W. Shepherd, J. Brewer, W. B. Hancock, J. S. Hampton, J. R. Buff, E. Gibbs, J. Graham, S. Graham, T. Truman, R. F. Baird, J. D. Brent, Ham. Pope, H. S. Blair, B. Duncan, A. A. Gordon, J. K. Bell, S. S. Hamilton, J. W. Lewis, A. L. Shotwell, S. Small, J. E. Shaw, L. P. Weisiger, H. Pirtle, S. S. Nicholas, W. H. Belknap, H. F. Lewis, W. Stuart, S. Watkins, J. Barbee, J. Trabue, J. Maloney, L. P. Thompson, J. Anderson, jr., S. Casseday, J. Combs, E. D. Standiford, J. Barnett, W. Nally, J. S. Walker, A. M. Hancock, W. H. Crutcher, B. J. Doyle, A. J. Ballard, Curran Pope, J. H. Harman, B. H. Thurman, W. L. Murphy, V. R. Bartlett, F. A. Crump, J. H. Heinp, A. Hite, J. P. Davidson, A. S. Woodruff, Moses Dickson, J. Dangerfield, W. D. Hayden, S. Deys, H. H. Vale, S. S. Evans, Dr. U. E. Ewing, George G. Fetter, W. F. Bowen, John Ferguson, Anthony Sale, J. D. Guthrie, D. W. Henderson, V. Overall, T. D. Tilford, C. W. Thruston, J. L. Stratton, N. Strange, Thomas Jefferson, S. Oyler, J. McCreight, G. W. Moreland, H. C. Morton, J. F. Leonard, A. J. King, Nathaniel Wolfe, Alfred Harris, H. J. Lyons, W. A. Gilbreth, Tons. Wiler, A. B. Semple, J. M. Stokes, Thomas Shanks, A. J. Alexander, Warren Mitchell, J. M. Vaughan, H. T. Curd, Alvin Wood, J. K. Fowler, W. A. Richards n, W. C. L. Whipps, T. Duvall, J. N. Collins, W. H. Beyrouth, P. A. N. Bradley, John Milton, A. D. Miles, H. J. Mead, John Muir, Wm. Dowling, E. A. Holyoke, J. W. Gray, James S. Tyler, E. L. Hoffman, J. A. Jewel, W. H. Little, Dr. Marshall, Edgar Needham, A. Peter, H. Council, J. Harrington, S. Parker, sr., James McDonald, sr., John Graham, Fred. Brachey, A. P. Lapaille, W. Crofoot, Geo. A. Scott, J. M. Huston, W. H. Troxell, E. Robeson, D. Duckwall, F. Crofoot, John Scott, W. H. Butterfield, sr., Wm. Conway, J. W. Errick, H. Roberts, E. Arnold, Wm. McCall, W. Shain, G. Kinman, C. C. Sherrill, E. D. Stewart.

Shelby.—Thos. Todd, J. S. Todd, V. B. Perry, H. Crabtree, C. G. Herback, S. Roberts, R. George, G. A. Armstrong, E. Dear, F. Byers, Ballard McGrath, John F. Davis, Dan'l Cook, K. Owen, G. W. Owen, H. Bailey, W. Gunn, David Phillips, D. Cardwell, Ben. Smith, T. W. Brown, Walker Daniel, J. E. Wilson, Wm. Brown, W. H. Johnson, Capt. Welch, R. J. Baker, T. H. Shackleford, J. A. McGaughey, H. Bell, W. Edwards, James Price, J. L. Ray, S. H. Myers, James Giff, Col. Johnson, John Robinson, John F. McCampbell, D. P. Connelly, James Price, W. C. Whitaker, J. M. Owen, Sam Kinkade, John B. Shindler, James M. Todd, E. K. Bailey, Thos. G. Edwards, Wm. C. Long, and D. P. Stout.

Henry.—A. Thomas, M. S. Moore, Dr. L. H. Owens, W. T. Voitues, T. J. Owens, P. Harwood, John Peters, M. M. Jones, H. Roberts, W. Matthews, G. W. Sewell, E. G. Gardner, A. Shuck, H. Thompson, T. Williams, B. B. Clubb, J. M. Thompson, R. Roberts, W. A. Perry, W. Gardner, N. J. Smith, J. Miles, W. Hyatt, S. Rankin, J. Adams, John Garner, J. Tubb, G. C. Drane, B. F. Drane, F. H. Goodrich, S. Ireland, N. Miles, J. F. Goodrich, S. Bryant, Dr. Wheeler, A. M. Ballard, E. Bartlett, S. Sparks, F. Taylor, I. Maede, G. W. Stapleton, J. Brinker, Dr. Crutcher, R. T. Herndon, Dr. Brown, J. Thompson, Thos. Moore, H. Sandford, W. Combs, W. N. Smith, W. Walker, C. Bowen, J. Moore.

Oldham.—J. W. Bondurant, P. R. Taylor, James Anstin, Dr. Miller, Charles Barrick, J. C. Bondurant, H. D. Givens, R. S. Anderson, T. Barlow, George Ray, W. W. Taylor, R. Taliaferro, J. Gibson, J. — Crutchfield, and J. R. Smith.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1859.

Day of month.	Morning.	3 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	46	47	64	53	29.46		e. n. e.	Clear.
2	48	81	67	65	29.52		e.	Variable.
3	56	83	66	68	29.55		e.	Do.
4	50	83	66	66	29.63		e. s. e.	Do.
5	50	84	71	68	29.67		e.	Clear.
6	53	84	69	69	29.40		s. s. w.	Do.
7	51	87	71	70	29.48		s. e.	Do.
8	53	74	71	68	29.38	.12	s.	Variable.
9	[illegible]	71	67	67	29.3[illegible]	.13	e. s. e.	Cloudy.
10	62	70	63	65	29.3[illegible]		n. e.	Do.
11	46	83	67	65	29.42		s. s. w.	Variable.
12	53	88	71	70	29.51		s. w.	Do.
13	57	89	74	73	29.5[illegible]		s. e.	Do.
14	61	79	67	69	29.70		e. n. e.	Do.
15	60	77	63	67	29.6[illegible]		n. n. e.	Clear.
16	49	69	70	63	29.50		s.	Variable.
17	61	86	69	74	29.[illegible]		w. s. w.	Do.
18	60	86	73	73	29.20		e.	Do.
19	58	77	69	68	29.25	.12	e. n. e.	Do.
20	54	85	70	70	29.49		n. e.	Do.
21	56	77	64	66	29.59		w. s. w.	Do.
22	41	76	64	61	29.50		w. s. e.	Do.
23	40	82	70	64	29.61		s. e.	Clear.
24	55	86	78	63	29.54		s.	Variable.
25	65	81	73	74	29.61		w. s. w.	Do.
26	64	86	78	76	29.64	.14	s.	Do.
27	54	66	62	61	29.48	.36	w. s. w.	Do.
28	43	77	65	62	29.55		w. s. w.	Do.
29	51	84	68	68	29.52		s.	Do.
30	57	70	67	65	29.51	.10	s. e.	Cloudy.
31	64	78	73	72	29.50	.40	w. s. w.	Variable.
				67		1.37		

☞ By the foreign news it will be seen that the Austrians have abandoned their advanced posts at Vercelli, and made a retrograde movement on Garlasco, which is a small place in Piedmont about half way between Mortara and Pavia, and ten miles from the frontier. The Emperor of Austria and Gen. Hess are reported as at Pavia. Both armies are grimly preparing to open the war in earnest, and we are confirmed in our opinion that the Franco-Sardinian forces will make a demonstration toward Castle S'Giovanni and Placentia, thus menacing Milan in the direction of Lodi and from the Duchy of Parma.

☞ The liberty of the press, as at present exercised in England, is in striking contrast with the severe restrictions of the last century. In 1859 the poet laureate, Tennyson, can lampoon the Emperor of France, the friend and ally of Great Britain, while even as late as the 30th of May, 1799, the editor, printer, and publisher of the London Courier were fined and imprisoned for no other offense than saying that the Emperor of Russia was a tyrant among his own subjects and ridiculous to the rest of Europe.

☞ Frenchmen born, who are naturalized citizens of the United States, are not exempt from military service in France, if caught there. Gen. Cass writes to Mr. Felix Le Clerc at Memphis, that "the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither."

☞ The Pennsylvanian volunteers a defence of James C Vandyke, the United States District Attorney, who has not made a return of the public money since February, 1856, but it damns with its very faintness. The Marshal and his deputies will soon be called upon to give Vandyke a silver service, and the Attorney must be *Westcottized*.

☞ Hon. Solon Borland has purchased an interest in the Memphis Enquirer, and become one of its editors. Messrs. Clemens and Borland are both Ex-Senators of the United States. The politics of the Enquirer are Opposition.

☞ It seems that Mr Magoffin in the discussion at Russellville paid his respects somewhat rudely to the editor of the Russellville Herald. The editor of the Herald thus pays his respects to Mr. Magoffin:

At this point, as appeared from his remarks, he had read the last Saturday's issue of The Campaign Herald, in which we proved, from Democratic authority, that he had been twisting and turning and changing his position in relation to squatter sovereignty or non intervention. That "little sheet" as he was pleased to designate it, as was plainly manifest to all, had thrust a barbed arrow into his side that still rankled there, and drove the unhappy victim almost to frenzy and despair. That "little sheet" had dared to accuse *him*, the terrible lion of the tribe of Democracy, of being in favor of squatter sovereignty, and had sustained the charge, too, by the evidence of the Louisville Democrat, a paper that supports Mr. Magoffin. He desired the editor of that sheet, if he was in the house, to hear and understand him. Well, the editor of that sheet was there, and he can assure Mr. Magoffin that he enjoyed *amazingly* his twistings, squirmings, and contortions. It amply repaid him for all the labors he has endured editorially during the present campaign. A boy, with the first fish he ever caught cutting capers whilst dangling on his hook, never enjoyed the fun more than the editor of that "little sheet" did the capers cut by Mr. Magoffin. And the editor of that "little sheet" heard you, Mr. Magoffin, and he heard you admit all that was sufficient to convict you of squatter-sovereignty, as understood by the Louisville Democrat, and other Democratic authority, as he will show at the proper time. He also heard Mr Bell charge you with squatter-sovereignty, and saw you fail to meet the charge. So with every other issue he broached. You dodged them all. You made a great to do about what you *intended* to do, but which you took great care not to do. You promised to defend Mr Buchanan's administration, and the charges of extravagance and corruption made against it; but you dared not do it. Mr Magoffin, on these charges you were as silent as the grave, you opened not your mouth. And why? The reason is plain to every intelligent man.

The editor of the Herald refers to Mr. Bell's effort on the occasion in the most glowing terms. His admiration is evidently earnest. He says:

It was indeed a great and glorious speech throughout—it was triumphant and overwhelming, and scattered the chaff of Mr. Magoffin's effort as the whirlwind scatters the dead leaves when it sweeps through the forest in its majesty and grandeur. Poor Magoffin, we felt sorry for him. No wonder he is feverish, and snappish, and snarlish—a man that receives the thrashing that he does every day could not be anything else, for it would be contrary to human nature. Mr. Bell's speech electrified the Opposition party, who were charmed and delighted. A finer and happier effort no mortal man could have produced—and its full effect can only be appreciated at the August election.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., May 30, 1859.

The candidates for Governor addressed a multitude of anxious and excited people here to-day. One of the largest political gatherings I have ever attended in this place listened to them attentively throughout. Bell won a complete triumph—a triumph as an orator—a triumph as a statesman and a Union loving patriot—a triumph as a high-minded, courteous gentleman—and a triumph as a relentless and overwhelming adversary of the bogus Democracy, now attempted to be sold to Dan Ise and the dirtiest sort of squatter sovereignty by Magoffin & Co.

Magoffin took decided ground for non intervention and declared that the slaveholders ought not to have, and, as far as he was concerned, should not have any more protection in the Territories than the Dred Scott decision, the constitution, and the common law already give them. Mr. Bell's reply was comprehensive, pointed, full, eloquent, and utterly crushing. His legal argument was most admirable on this point and soared up into the highest regions of statesmanship. He proved by the Dred Scott decision that the Supreme Court decided that Congress had the power and ought to protect slavery in the Territories; he proved by reference to the constitution that Congress must regulate the holding of the courts in the Territories, and he showed conclusively that the common law needed special enactments in order to mete out and define the proper penalties for the crime of slave stealing or tampering with slaves. Bell's friends are perfectly enthusiastic over his speech, while all the intelligent Democrats are compelled to admit that their candidate is no match for him. At Elkton I learn that Bell won a greater victory, if possible, than he did at this place. Put down Christian at 100 majority for Bell, and Todd over 300 majority. Hon. Ben. Barry, our candidate for State Senator, is laying his competitor out at every appointment, and will go in by a large majority. Our candidate for Representative, L. A. Leonell, is one of the most talented and clever young men in the county and is a capital speaker. He is the very man to represent us and will be elected handsomely. Very truly,

OLD WHIG.

LETTER FROM BOURBON.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

PARIS, June 2, 1859.

The candidates for Congress had a discussion at this place this afternoon. The Court hall and every accessible hearing point was crowded by the sovereigns, eager to hear the intellectual repast. Gen. Harlan opened the discussion in a spirited, logical, and convincing speech of one hour and fifteen minutes. He was followed by Mr. Trabue and Capt. Simms in speeches of equal length. Simms struggled hard to make out his case, but the evidence against him was overwhelming and irrefutable. The gallant Harlan achieved a complete triumph, notwithstanding Capt. Simms' pitiful appeal to the Bourbonites who had known him from his boyhood "and had not known him to be guilty of a wrong act to his fellow man." Gen Harlan upon the question of "intervention" presented his case so clearly and pressed Capt. Simms so hard, that that gentleman finally acknowledged that he was in favor of "intervention."

Mark that! Oh ye lovers of consistency, firmness, and all other qualities which should characterize the representative of the Ashland District. Two weeks ago Capt. Simms was a non-interventionist. Was a more complete somersault ever effected in so short a time? In reply to a question put by Gen. Harlan: "If Douglas received the Charleston nomination would you vote for him?" Capt. Simms replied, "No, not upon his squatter sovereignty platform."

Mr. Trabue was very severe upon Gen. Harlan and withal very personal. Gen. Harlan so denounced his allusions to himself and the Frankfort Clique, Mr. Trabue, to sustain his outrageous propositions, referred to what the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth had said upon one or two occasions, and Mr. Green being present requested Gen. Harlan to correct Mr. Trabue. Gen. Harlan did so, when Mr. Trabue said "he did say so," whereupon Mr. Green said, "you are a liar." There was some excitement at this, which was soon calmed, however. When Mr. Trabue arose to reply a personal explanation was made by both gentlemen, and Mr. Trabue retracted what he had said. With this exception the discussion passed off pleasantly.

The Bourbonites are thoroughly aroused and you may be sure they will do their duty, their whole duty, without fear or trepidation.

In haste yours, RODERICK.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Navy Department to-day received a letter from Captain Farragut, commanding the ship-of-war Brooklyn, dated Vera Cruz, May 21st, in which he says that Capt. Jarvis sailed in the ship Savannah for Pensacola on the 18th, and the U. S. ship Saratoga arrived at Vera Cruz on the same day. He adds: "As Minister McLane is desirous of having a ship at Tampico in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon party, I shall direct Commander Turner to proceed thither immediately, with orders to land a force of marines and others, if necessary, for the protection of the American Consulate and such American citizens as may seek his protection, and, in the event of the town being carried by assault, to require of the commanding General the assurance of protection to the consulate and all American citizens." Such instructions will be in conformity with the views of the Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of public land in Iowa, commencing at Fort Dodge on the 26th of September, and at Sioux City on the 3d of October. These are in the northwestern part of Iowa, at the head of the Des Moines river and its tributaries. Passed Assistant Surgeon Howitz has been ordered to the bureau of medicine and surgery. Assistant chief of the bureau, Surgeon Delaney, and assistant surgeon Klodleberger, have been ordered to the San Jacinto.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.

The case of Carstang vs. Shaw, for breach of promise of marriage, was given to the jury this afternoon, who rendered a verdict to the full amount of the petition of the plaintiff, $100,000. It is understood that the counsel for the defendant will file a demand to have the verdict set aside, and also will petition for a new trial.

IS A SLAVE A PERSON, AND AMENABLE TO THE LAWS OF CONGRESS?—This question was discussed last week in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., by Chief Justice Taney and Judge Halliburton. The legal point is, whether a slave can be punished under the act of Congress which says that "*any person* who shall take or steal a letter from the Post Office," &c. On the part of the slave it was contended that as the act did not specially point to slaves, it applied *prima facie* only to "persons" known to the law as having legal rights and responsibilities, and who could be tried and legally punished as provided by the act, and under the usual forms of law as administered in the United States courts; that a slave is not such a legal "person," within the meaning of the act, being recognized by law only as *property*.

This view of the case was sustained by the Constitution of the United States, as construed by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which recognizes slaves only as property, and by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in various decisions of which decide that a slave has no legal rights whatever—that he is not legally a person, but a thing, so far as the civil law is concerned. It therefore followed that the act of Congress, under which the indictment in the present case was made, was clearly never intended to include slaves. The punishment for the offence described is fine or imprisonment or both, and a slave cannot be fined or imprisoned, as he has neither property nor liberty of which to be deprived. The Constitution of the United States also provides that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, which means a jury of one's peers. The absurdity of a slave being tried by a jury of his peers—slaves like himself—is sufficiently obvious. Judge Taney is expected to deliver his decision in a few days. It will be looked for with much interest.—*Cin. Gazette.*

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

THE COURIER STRIKES ITS FLAG.—The Courier of last Thursday wound up a long article on the slavery question with the following significant words:

We repeat, however, that we are willing to go with those of our Democratic friends who so confidently claim that we now have enough protection, until the contrary is shown, and when this is proven, as we doubt not it will be, we shall then expect them to go with us.

We have deferred for several days our comments on this inglorious surrender of the Courier's under the apprehension that it might possibly be a mere verbal indiscretion which the Courier would seize an early opportunity to recall. The Courier, however, has not recalled it. It stands as the deliberate expression of the Courier's line of conduct in the pending canvass. We therefore call the attention of the public to it without further hesitation or delay.

The Courier holds with us that Congress ought to protect slave property in the Territories whenever there is any real occasion for it. It contends for the doctrine of intervention. The bulk of the Democracy of Kentucky, including the Democratic candidate for the Governorship, and nearly every other Democratic candidate in the field, hold with the Louisville Democrat that Congress, as a matter of policy, if on no other ground, ought not to protect slave property in the Territories in any event. They maintain the doctrine of non intervention.

It will of course be seen that the gist of the question and the whole of it is the obligation of Congress to actually protect slave property in the Territories when the other agencies of protection fail. The Courier and its friends affirm; the Democrat and its friends deny. The issue between them is clear, distinct, and vital. This the Courier, indeed, not merely admits, but asserts with the gravest emphasis. In fact, it has been asserting little else for the last month or two.

The Courier dwells on this very point with unusual earnestness and force in the article to which we are inviting attention. We wish that every one whose political faith is pinned on the Courier's skirts would read carefully the extracts from this article which we subjoin. When viewed in connection with the extract we have already given they are admirably adapted to free the Courier's skirts from all encumbrances of political faith. The Courier says:

We have said again and again that we do not consider slavery sufficiently protected in the Territories by the fugitive slave law and the courts, and that in the face of the Douglas heresy of unfriendly legislation, either positive or negative, it is not adequately protected by the fugitive slave law, the courts, and the Territorial Legislature combined.

The legislation of Congress, and all Territorial legislation to protect slavery, is based on the idea of the insufficiency of the fugitive slave law, and of the federal courts, to afford adequate protection to slave property. Hence local protective laws are enacted, and upon cases arising under these laws the courts adjudicate; but, in the absence of all legislation, the courts can do nothing; so that when we asserted that the courts and the fugitive slave law, even at this time, did not secure us full protection, we asserted what was a fact.

* * * * * *

We are told by some, however, that in addition to the fugitive slave law, the courts in a Territory have also common law remedies to apply to the protection of slave property. We unhesitatingly take issue on the common law remedies. We hold that such remedies do not exist in any Territories of the United States, unless the common law is legislated thereinto. The common law remedies are mere dodges, gotten up to bewilder and mislead, and possess no inherent efficacy or power. * * * The common law exists in the Territories only by positive enactment. The Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and not the common law of England.

* * * * * *

The next remedy, then, is the fugitive slave law; but that certainly is not adequate.

* * * * * *

We come then to the Federal Courts. These are also insufficient. They may adjudicate upon laws, but they are powerless in the absence of all laws.—Should the Territorial Legislature fail to enact protective laws, the courts will have no laws upon which to adjudicate, and can afford slave property no earthly protection. Then what shall be done?—How shall the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South be maintained? The sensible answer is: when the agent of Congress fails, and when the courts are powerless, we must go to Congress, and there demand our rights. Congress has no discretion about the subject. It must protect the rights of the slaveholder, or trample under foot the Federal Constitution, and forever destroy the equality of the rights of the citizens of the several States.

But some seem to dread Congress. Why should this be so? We deny to it the power to abolish, and declare it only possesses the power, coupled with the duty, to guard and protect, and hence it is powerless to impair or destroy our rights. But suppose Congress should pass laws adverse to slavery?—What then? Could we not appeal to the courts, which are regarded in some quarters as so omnipotent—the same courts which can declare a Territorial law unconstitutional—and demand of them to do away with the unconstitutional enactments of Congress? If the Federal Courts are all-powerful over a Territorial Legislature, are they not equally powerful to remedy all similar laws passed by Congress? Where is the danger, then, of leaving the matter to Congress? Is not the cry against bringing the subject of slavery before Congress a transparent dodge, unworthy of either statesmen, patriots, or Democrats?

But it is urged that we must not agitate the slavery question any further. This comes from professedly Democratic papers. When heretofore in any Southern State has it been necessary for us to ignore the slavery question? We have heretofore argued it and reargued it—agitated and reagitated it. Why should we cease now to discuss the question of slavery? Is there less danger now than formerly from the Abolitionists? Have they ceased to agitate? Are they willing to ignore the subject of slavery?

It is folly for the Democratic party, or any other party, to dodge the slavery issue. It must be met boldly and manfully.

* * * * *

But it is argued that the question of protection may not arise. This is but a vain hope. It may come up at any session of Congress; and whenever a citizen of Kansas, or any other Territory, demands adequate protection to his slave property, and the Territorial Legislature and the Federal Courts do not grant it, Congress must give it. This is our idea of protection, always has been, and ever will be.

Yet, in the face of all this, and in the face of the public, the Courier, as we have seen, declares its perfect willingness to support the representatives of non-intervention against the representatives of intervention. It deliberately tells the non interventionists that it will abandon its principle and go with them now, and when the occasion for actual intervention arrives it will then expect them to abandon their principle and go with it. In other words, the Courier with ridiculous simplicity informs the non-interventionists that it will assist to put them into power, with the expectation, that, when they get there, if they get there at all, they will in all feasible modes renounce their doctrine and carry out its own. Such are the terms on which the Courier with flaming denunciations of non-intervention on its lips goes over practically to the non interventionists. This is the Courier's compromise.

Undoubtedly a more complete and at the same time a more preposterous renunciation of a great principle was never executed or conceived. We put it to the common sense and moral sense of the people.

Imagine, fellow citizens! an organ of Kentucky opinion saying next year in the name of a portion of you to the Black-Republicans of the North: "We repudiate entirely and indignantly your doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, but we are willing to go with you at present, and when you are in power, and the time for action comes, we shall then expect you to go with us." Or figure to yourselves, if you can urge your fancies to so unnatural a stretch, a paper in the midst of you proclaiming ostensibly in your behalf to the Abolitionists of the country, that, although it scorns and scouts their foul dogmas, it will cheerfully go with them at the polls, and when the occasion for putting their dogmas into execution arrives it will then expect them to go with it. Imagine this!

Would you sanction the policy of such an organ? Would you follow the lead of such a paper? Would you not rather repudiate with all the fiery contempt of your natures both its policy and its leadership and go manfully with the men who were going for your principle? Wouldn't you shrink from the idea of so utter and unblushing a desertion of your political convictions as you would shrink from the thought of infamy? Most assuredly you would.

Democratic Interventionists of Kentucky! the Louisville Courier, your organ, announces in the present canvass a policy essentially as abhorrent as this. Look at it. We ask you to judge for yourselves. Consider it.

Denouncing non-intervention as a Black Republican heresy, stigmatizing it even as the vilest form of Abolitionism, the Courier, nevertheless, avows that it will put forth its energies and its influence to elect the men who advocate non-intervention, with the pitiful and puerile reliance, that, when an actual case shall arise, they will, so far as may lie within their power, turn their backs on non-intervention, and carry intervention into practice. Branding non interventionists as everything that is politically vile, the Courier proclaims that it will go with them, in the hope that after all they are not really what they profess to be. It acts with the enemies of its own faith on the ground that they are hypocrites as well as heretics. It works and sweats and blows for candidates whose doctrines it spurns and detests, on the virtual assumption that their integrity is as rotten as their principles.

Now, we appeal to the Democrats of Kentucky who agree with the Courier's views of non-intervention to say if right in the teeth of these views they can or will go with the non-interventionists on any such trashy and miserable plea as this? Will they do it? Will they follow their leaders or their leader's convictions and their own? It seems to us that earnest and conscientious men cannot hesitate for a moment in their choice. Nor do we believe that they will.

☞ The Washington States must have practiced the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers, for it speaks cheeringly over the chilling news from Virginia. In that result, which has caused a thrill of delight to the Whigs and conservative Americans of the Union, the States, though "painfully surprised" at the manner in which the gubernatorial election in Virginia has "virtually opened the Presidential campaign of 1860," sees nothing but that the Opposition "have now furnished themselves with convincing proof that no contrivance will succeed in diverting Virginia from the path of political rectitude; that she stands now as immovable as she stood in 1800, and that she will so stand in 1860." We think that a loss of twenty five thousand votes in three years does not look like immovability, but on the contrary is "convincing proof" that Virginia, in leaving the blind-bridle roads of the past, will soon emerge into the broad "path of political rectitude."

☞ The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer proposes William L. Goggin as a candidate for President of the United States.

WHAT IS IT?—For some time before the nomination of Col. Holt by the Democratic Convention at Lagrange the impression that he was in favor of non intervention became very current here on the streets. It was in everybody's head and everybody's mouth. In public conversation with gentlemen of both sides and of all parties Col Holt was invariably reckoned to take the ground of non-intervention fully and positively. No doubt on the subject was expressed or entertained by the Louisville public generally.

When, therefore, the Louisville Democrat, on the morning after Col. Holt's nomination by the Convention at Lagrange, informed the public, as it did, that Col. H., in his speech of acceptance, "maintained the right of the South to take her property to the Territories under the Dred Scott decision, BUT DECLARED HIMSELF AGAINST THE INTERFERENCE OF CONGRESS WITH THE SUBJECT, either to establish, prohibit, OR PROTECT slavery," the information excited no surprise whatever in this community. It was expected. It was received as a matter of course.

Here the fact elicited no comment; but abroad it was caught up eagerly by the organs of the Douglas Democracy at the North and displayed exultingly as a new Southern feather in the Abolition cap of their Chief. It was blazoned by the press of the country from Maine to Texas. Col Holt's espousal of non-intervention passed with a flourish of trumpets into the politics of the day. It was everywhere an accepted fact.

What, then, was or might reasonably be expected to be the amazement of the public, when, in last Saturday's Courier, it read the following:

COL. THOMAS H. HOLT—HIS POSITION ON THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.—As there is a diversity of opinion, both in newspapers and among voters, as to the position occupied by Col. Holt upon the question of protection of slavery in the Territories, we give below the true views of this gentleman upon that subject. We give his position, as we have it from Col. Holt himself.

1. He holds that Congress has the power to protect slavery in the Territories, and denies its power to abolish.

2. He holds that a Territorial Legislature is the mere creature and agent of Congress, and that, while it has the delegated power to protect the rights of slaveholders, it has no authority to act inimical to those rights, either by refusing to pass protective laws or by passing unfriendly laws.

3. He holds that the inhabitants of a Territory cannot exclude slavery during the Territorial condition, and that they can only get rid of it when they form a constitution and come into the Union as citizens of a sovereign State.

4. He believes that slavery is already sufficiently protected in the Territories, and hopes that no occasion may arise upon which it will be necessary for Congress to exercise its power by the passage of protective laws; *but he holds that if protection beyond that of the courts and the Territorial authorities should be necessary at any time, in consequence of the failure of the Territorial Legislature to enact proper laws, or in consequence of the repeal of protective laws already in force, it will then be the duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of the rights of slaveholders*; AND IF CONGRESS FAILS TO SECURE ADEQUATE PROTECTION BY THE ENACTMENT OF PEACEFUL PROTECTIVE LAWS HE IS FOR EXHAUSTING THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE STRONG ARM OF THE MILITARY, TO INSURE AMPLE PROTECTION.

Col. Holt, according to this statement, which claims to be authoritative, not only repudiates non-intervention and endorses intervention, but he carries intervention a stone's throw beyond any other man in the South or in the Union. He holds not only that it is the duty of Congress "to secure adequate protection by the enactment of peaceful protective laws," but that, if Congress fail to enact the necessary laws, the Federal Executive ought to call in or call up "the strong arm of the military," and secure or attempt to secure adequate protection without law, or in defiance of it. He is in favor not merely of Congressional intervention but of Executive usurpation for the protection of slavery in the Territories! What a dizzying vault is this. It is enough to give the community before whose eyes it is made the vertigo. We should think that the gallant Colonel's own head must be swimming like a top.

What does it mean? Is Col. Holt frightened? Or did the Louisville Democrat misrepresent him on the morning after his nomination? and has he been misrepresenting himself on the streets for the last two or three months? Or does the Courier misrepresent him now? Or has he really revolutionized his own mind? Which is it? WHAT IS IT?

We understand that Col. Holt opens the canvass to-day at Newcastle. Will somebody do us and the public the favor to put this civil question to him?

DISUNIONISM.—Mr. John Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, who has returned to the editorial chair of the Mobile Register and who is one of the most influential leaders of the Southern Democracy, deprecates as follows the efforts going on at the South for making an immediate effort toward dissolving the Union:

That the South is not ready for the question of practical resistance, he who runs may read. Is it wise to precipitate it and rush to the field of fight only to be beaten back, disorganized in effective force and paralyzed in that moral which is so necessary to success of political as well as militant parties? We think not.

Such is the most favorable phase of Southern Democracy on the subject of disunion. Here is this man of high position in the Democratic party, who has just been in the lucrative enjoyment of one of the highest honors and most important trusts in the gift of the party, counselling forbearance on the disunion question, merely because he deems the effort premature, and because defeat now would prejudice the chance of ultimate success. Will the people of Kentucky and Tennessee trust the preservation of the Union to a party whose leaders are only lying in wait watching a favorable opportunity to effect disunion?

☞ "Men, not platforms" will be the motto to supersede the old cry of "Principles, not men." Under the latter, Polk beat Henry Clay, whose principles had been before the nation for fifty years; Pierce beat Gen. Scott, whose name is on nearly every glorious page of our country's history, and Buchanan beat Fillmore, whose principles had been carried out in the three years of his prosperous Administration. The American people in the future will demand a candidate for the Presidency, whose past services and public record are unimpeachable and calculated to inspire confidence. The word "principles," representing a party platform and rolled over the tongue of an oily politician, has become as odious as was the word "sentiment" to Sir Peter Teazle, after his experiences of Joseph Surface as "a man of sentiment." Both words are the cloaked synonyms for hypocrisy.

☞ How can the Democracy claim the election in Virginia as a triumph, when it is a decided rebuke to the Buchanan Administration? Letcher, their candidate for Governor, did not dare to open his mouth in its defence, and Montague, their candidate for Lieut. Governor, said during the canvass:

I voted for Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform, but he has deserted me—he is a traitor to his party, and so help me my Creator, I'll never vote for him again.

As the natural consequence of these remarks, Montague's majority will nearly double that of Letcher, and if the former had denounced Democracy as well as its acknowledged chief, he might have received a unanimous vote. It is clearly evident that Montague and Goggin divided the anti Buchanan vote and their united aggregate majority should be regarded as the Opposition strength in Virginia.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer, which held its breath from apprehension and surprise when the first returns of the Virginia election were coming in, has at length sufficiently recovered to indulge in a joke at its own fears and says that the old coon of '40 and '44 lost his chance to climb, but the monkey has gone up the tree with all the well known results as he ascends. Let the Enquirer remember the fate of Tobit, before it attempts to look up.

☞ The Little Giant Douglas met the celebrated Scotch giantess on a Mississippi steamboat the other day, and the contrast between the two, the Cincinnati Enquirer says, was quite remarkable. It always is between the real and ideal, and, when a giant turns a squatter, even mediocrity contrasts favorably with him.

☞ As we have succeeded so admirably in pacifying Utah, Kansas, Arizona, and our other territorial possessions, the Washington States proposes that we should next undertake to interfere in the domestic affairs of Mexico, and turn all the swords of civil discord there into plowshares.

☞ As we are no candidate for Congress, some of our worthy political opponents need not exert themselves, during the warm term, in hunting up matters to our disparagement, nor need our friends overwhelm us with compliments.

☞ W. N. H. Smith, of Hartford county, has been nominated by the Opposition convention for Congress in the First District of North Carolina.

☞ Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, has been appointed by a number of noteholders of the defunct Bank of East Tennessee their agent to prosecute its owners. He says he has $50,000 of its notes in his possession, belonging to 400 parties. In an article in his last paper explanatory as to how he is fulfilling his trust, he says:

We are now taking depositions to be read in evidence before the Hon. Chancellor in October next, and we are making out as strong and as dark a case against the bank as our worst fears anticipated. We have established, by unquestionable evidence, that about the first of the year 1855, three forged entries were made on the books of the bank, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and forty five thousand dollars, and they are dated back to 1851! Those bold strokes were intended to bring the owners of the bank out of its debt, or near it, so. The forged entries, we prove, are in the hand writing of a Mr. Ryan, a former semi-official cashier in the bank, who now resides in Savannah. We prove that Ryan was here about the close of the last and the beginning of the present year. We also prove that a Mr. Mason, a citizen of this town, and formerly a clerk in the bank, was applied to to make these same entries, and declined the honor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.

The Republican State Convention made the following nominations:

For Governor, Wm. Dennison, Jr.; Lieutenant Governor, Robert C. Kirk; Supreme Judge, W. J. Gholson; Auditor, R. W. Taylor; Treasurer, A. P. Stone; Secretary, A. P. Russell; Board of Public Works, John Gregory; School Commissioner, Anson Smyth.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

A fire occurred in Covington, Ky., yesterday afternoon, destroying entirely the bagging factory of Messrs. Roberts & Co. Loss $20,000; insurance small. 120 men and women are thrown out of employment. The fire extended to the Covington Locomotive Works, which were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Wm. E. Lovett of California and A. A. Lovett of New York, general superintendent of the American Telegraph, have purchased of the patentees the exclusive right for the using the Hughes printing telegraph, the House printing telegraph, and the Bullock new combination printing telegraph patents for the entire State of California. Mr. W. E. Lovett sails for California on the 20th of this month, and it is expected that these improved systems of telegraphing will be introduced upon the lines of the Alta California Telegraph Co. between San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville at the earliest possible moment.

Reports having gained currency that W. C. Bullock, Esq., of Shelby, did not vote for Mr. Fillmore, we are requested to contradict them. We are assured, on unquestionable authority, that he not only voted for Mr. Fillmore, but he took an active part in the canvass.

Mr. Buchanan has declined the Charleston nomination. Had he waited its assembling the convention most unquestionably would have declined him.

The election of Dr. Gregory T. Bedell, of N. Y., as Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Ohio, transfers to that diocese a gentleman of deep learning, pure life, and Christian zeal.

Crab Orchard Springs.—This celebrated watering place will be opened for visitors on the 15th inst. It is located in one of the most healthy and romantic parts of the State. The proprietor has been fortunate in securing the services of our fellow-citizen, Capt. Chas. F. Reynolds, than whom there is none better calculated or more popular. Capt. R. has won an enviable reputation in his connection with steamboats and hotels, and will prove a valuable accession to Crab Orchard, socially and pecuniarily.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Sackville, N. B., June 2.

The express from Halifax having arrived with the dispatches for the associated press, we are enabled to transmit the advices by the America. The dates from Liverpool are to the 21st ult.

No battle had occurred. The retrograde movements of the Austrians are continued. Their head-quarters are now at Garlasco about 10 miles east of the Ticino. The Austrian troops have been withdrawn from Vercelli which is now occupied by the allies.

Second Dispatch.

The steamship City of Washington from New York, and the Circassian from Quebec, arrived out on the 19th, and the Ariel from New York, reached Southampton on the 20th. The news from the seat of war to the latest moment states that no collision had occurred, and the retrograde movement of the Austrians had carried their head quarters to Garlasco, within ten miles of the Lombardy boundary. The town of Vercelli, formerly occupied by the Austrians, had been abandoned and re-occupied by the allied troops. On both sides an engagement was looked for at any moment. A blockade of many Austrian ports, especially along the Adriatic, had been effected by the French squadron. There were a large number of vessels engaged in enforcing the blockade.

Vague reports had reached London that the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Gen. Hess, had reached Milan and left there for Pavia, which is near the Austrian headquarters.

Later advices from India by the overland mail had reached London. The trial of Tantia Topee had ended in his conviction, and he was hung in pursuance of the sentence of the court.

It is reported that Gen. Giulay had sent word to the Austrian government that the supply of provisions was beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he would be unable to retain the position he occupied more than three days. The French government it is said has received information that four Russian corps d'armee had moved towards the Austrian frontier. A Norwegian barque bound to Venice had been stopped by a French frigate and informed that all the Austrian ports except Trieste and Ancona were blockaded. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the blockade. A French fleet was before Venice and had already captured twenty vessels. Fifteen French men of war had been seen near Cattaro on the coast of Dalmatia.

The London Times correspondent in the Austrian camp says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success, every channel to the port being quite blockaded by sunken vessels, and ships laden with stones lying close by, ready to be sunk at a few minutes' notice, and thus close up the small remaining passage. Guns of large calibre are placed in positions to command the channels thus obstructed.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade the port for the present.

The Liverpool Post in its article declaring that the passage of the Ticino by the French and Sardinian armies would be the signal for an European alliance, and the march of the Austrian troops on Paris, says also that Russia is to join Austria, and her reward for what looks like treachery is to be the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The shipping interest of Great Britain is greatly agitated as to the conveyance of articles contraband of war. Lord Malmsbury in his reply to a special inquiry says, that the neutrality proclamation was not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal or other articles, but he warned the subjects of Great Britain that they do not carry, for the use of either one of the belligerents, articles which are contraband, as the government will not interfere in their favor in case of a capture.

An imperial decree of Austria increases the direct and indirect taxation.

In the Federal Diet Prussia declared that though adhering to her protest against the post of the Federal Corps on the Rhine she did not object to its being established as a matter of form. The proposal was referred to a commission.

There are inclinations on the part of the Italian refugees located on the Swiss frontiers to stir up a revolution in Lombardy. Their efforts were put down by the Swiss troops, who seized a quantity of guns and powder.

Great Britain.—The Queen's speech to the new Parliament is not expected to be delivered before the 10th of June.

The London News says that the Liberals will insist on taking up the reform question where it stood at the dissolution.

The eight large steamers of the European and American company have been bought on speculation by Messrs. Lever & Howard, of Manchester.

It is said that the English government will shortly invite tenders for a monthly mail to Australia via Panama.

Twenty thousand landsmen have been enrolled in the British navy.

The chartering of vessels to France as troop or storeships was regarded as illegal.

The steamer America left Liverpool at 11 30 on the morning of the 21st. Among the passengers is General Williams of Kars, Commander-in Chief of Canada.

A dispatch dated at Pavia, the 19th, says the headquarters of the Austrians have been removed to Garlasco. Great movements have taken place and a collision was expected to-day or to-morrow. Rumors in other quarters say a battle was considered imminent; but the London Times considers it almost certain that June will have opened before any great blow will be struck.

An official French bulletin, dated Alessandria 17th, says the Emperor went to Valleaga yesterday to view a portion of the vanguard and the course of the Po. He visited the King of Sardinia to-day.—The weather is better.

Alessandria, 18th.—The organization of the army is going on actively.

The repairs of damages by the Austrians to the roads, bridges, and railroads are approaching completion.

It was expected that the Austrians would remain inactive until the Emperor reached headquarters to assume the command.

Liverpool, 20th.—The Post publishes, on what it calls reliable information, that the passage of the Ticino by the French troops will be the signal for an European alliance against France and for the Austrian troops to march on to Paris.

The bulletins from the seat of war are unimportant, as all the channels to the Venetian capital are blocked up, and all the ports on the Adriatic are blockaded by French squadrons, a large number of vessels being engaged in forcing a strict blockade.

The elections in England for members of the House of Commons were concluded, and the Ministerial papers claim that the Derby party has been strengthened by the addition of 23 members.

The overland mail from India supplies Bombay dates to the 26th of April, and later advices from China are received. The insurgent Tantia Topee had been tried, sentenced, and executed. The death of the former Chinese Commissioner, Yeh, is announced.

At Bombay exports were active and imports firm.

The War.—Prior to the retreat from Vercelli, the Austrians continued their exactions on the inhabitants, filling them with consternation, as they were not in a condition to satisfy the demands.

During the night of the 17th a party of 100 Austrians escaladed the bridge at Valenca through a breach and made a fruitless attempt to take it.

The official Sardinian bulletin says that the Austrians occupy the right bank of the Po, as far as the Castle of San Giovanni, with 12,000 troops. The fortifications on the bridge at Stella, for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians, are continued. An order of the day, published by the King of Sardinia, gives the names of those who signalized themselves in the first military operations.

Turin, May 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians advanced to Capriceo, near Lonzermood, driving off the cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops awaited the enemy at San Germano, but they withdrew to Vercelli, which they this morning evacuated, after blowing up two arches of the bridge over the Sesia.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Baltimore, June 1.

The New York Herald has the following: Our correspondent at Port au Prince, Hayti, writing on the 10th and 16th ult., states that there was a great deal of political excitement spreading through the country. President Geffrard had requested the Legislature to vote the expulsion of the ex Emperor Soulouque for life from the Republic, but the members refused to do it. Our correspondent says that in consequence of this Geffrard would on the 17th ult. dispose both houses of the Legislature by military force. All the munitions of war landed from the Cuban filibuster brig African had been sold to the Haytien Government at a fair profit.

By an arrival at this port yesterday we have received late and interesting advices from Honduras. The Government had decided to redeem the paper money issued during the administration of General Bora, at the rate of two thousand dollars of paper for one of coin. This paper money was first issued at the rate of eight hundred dollars for the doubloon of sixteen dollars. Great distress and confusion in commercial affairs was anticipated in consequence of this action of the Government.

A decree had been issued by which the Government surrenders to a Franco-English company of capitalists all the mines of whatever description, for a period of forty years, receiving as a consideration an advance of one million francs and certain specified duties upon the products of the mines. The advance of one million francs is to be paid about the middle of July, and this sum will to some extent relieve the Republic in its immediate financial embarrassment.

A visit from a Danish squadron was expected some time in July, to enforce the claim of Denmark to indemnity in the sum of $140,000 for the capture of two trading vessels during the Bora revolutionary troubles.

The special Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

Application has been made to the French Government in the event that Germany becomes involved in the present war in Europe, and the German ports are blockaded, to permit steamers carrying the mails of the United States to pass freely to and from Bremen and Hamburg, in the same manner as we permitted the English mail steamers to enter and depart from Vera Cruz during our war with Mexico.

The Naval Commissioners appointed to examine into and report on the condition of the different navy yards have finished their labors in reference to the New York and Philadelphia yards. There will, it is understood, be some rich disclosures. They meet here to-morrow, and when they have completed their inspection here, proceed South.

A very remarkable phenomenon at sea is reported by Capt. Rogers, of the bark Bella, from Galveston. On the 4th ult., while in the Gulf of Mexico, the vessel passed through a thick scum on the surface of the water, which extended as far as they could see, from N. W. to S. E. The substance resembled coal tar, and gave out a smell peculiar to that article. The ocean, also, gave off steam, as if some hot substance had been poured into it. The phenomenon was attributed to a volcanic eruption at the bottom of the Gulf. Immediately afterwards, the vessel experienced a violent hurricane.

To the Bedrugged and Poisoned Citizens of Kentucky.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from that pest of society, the Liquor Mixer. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a Medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicament a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

The female sex will find it not only a pleasant Cordial, but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical Chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.

Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all druggists, grocers, &c. Sold in Louisville wholesale by Wilson & Starbird, Main street. Edmund C. Charles, General Agent, 40 Broadway, New York.

may2 deowly je8 w17

A battle has been fought! Montebello is again among the historic names that mark the devastating tide of war, for in 1812 it was the scene of conflict between the French and Austrians, when the latter were defeated. If we are correct in the geographical position of the place—there being two of the same—the Austrians may have recrossed the Ticino and been in position North of Parvia, in Lombardy towards Binasco. The French division, under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, at our previous reports, stood behind Tortona, along the river Scrivia; and the distance between Tortona and Parvia, as marked on Hendschel's "Eisenbahn—Karte von Central Europa," published in 1856 at Frankfort on the Maine, is 26 miles, while Montebello is equidistant between Parvia and Binasco, some three miles from each. It was d'Hilliers' division which was attacked on the 21st May by the Austrians, so that it must have moved up from Tortona, though it does not necessarily follow that the attacking force was a retreating body of Austrians, for it might have been part of the rescue corps which never crossed into Piedmont. It is reported also that Garibaldi had entered Parvia with 6,000 men, which seems to confirm our previous theory of the concentration of the allies near Placentia and the Castle St. Giovanni. Our information is very meagre and is all drawn from French sources, so that the disparity of loss between the two forces may be exaggerated.

The St. Louis Murder.—The papers bring us lengthened details of the excitement produced at St. Louis by the assassination of Mr. Joseph Charless by Joseph W. Thornton. The telegraph has since announced the death of Mr. Charless. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1804, and his father removed to St. Louis in 1807. Mr. Charless was of the firm of Charless, Blow, & Co., wholesale druggists, and at one time President of the Bank of Missouri. While occupying that position, Thornton, who had been Secretary of the Boatmen's Savings Institution, and was suspected of having embezzled some $20,000, for which he had been tried and acquitted deposited a sum of money in the Bank of Missouri in notes on that bank which appeared to have been buried in the ground for some time. This caused renewed suspicion against Thornton, and Mr. Charless was summoned before the grand jury to testify in the matter. Thornton had made threats to kill Mr. Charless and two other gentlemen. We let the St. Louis Democrat tell the manner in which the deed was committed:

Mr. Charless had but recently left his house, which is situated on the corner of Fifth street and Walnut, and was proceeding down Market, towards his store on Main street, when he was met by Mr. Thornton on the south side of the street, between Third and Fourth. Thornton, it is said, was accompanied by another man who had escaped. Stepping up to Mr. Charless, Thornton addressed him in these words:

"You are the s—n of a b—h that swore against my character." Simultaneous with the utterance of the above, Thornton drew a pistol and fired the contents of one barrel into Mr. Charless' abdomen, which felled him to the ground. As he attempted to rise, Thornton discharged another barrel, the ball of which took effect in the left side, passing through the body and out on the right side posteriorly. Mr. Charless again fell, but sprang up and rushed into the store immediately in front of which the murder was committed, and which is occupied by Mr. J. C. Thompson as a lace and trimming establishment. Mrs. Dunn was alone present, but friends of Mr. Charless were almost instantly on hand, and he was conveyed to the back part of the store where a bed was made upon the floor, and the sufferer extended upon it. Messengers were at once dispatched for medical assistance, and others to inform the male members of the family of the distressing occurrence.

Thornton was shortly afterwards arrested. While being taken to jail, he was followed by a large crowd and became much alarmed for his safety. The officers took him to a station house and finally to the jail by a circuitous route. It was surrounded by an immense number, composed of the most substantial citizens, who demanded his surrender. Several speakers, and among them the brother-in-law of Mr. Charless, addressed the crowd, asking them to disperse, and let the law take its course, which they finally did.

Thornton displayed no compunction after being taken to his cell, but said he intended to kill Charless.

Latest from the Gold Mines—*Deaths from Starvation*.—The St. Louis Republican has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, which gives the latest news from the Kansas gold mines. The accounts are of the most unfavorable character. The greatest distress prevailed, and numbers continued to die for want of provisions.

Half the cabins in Auraria and Denver City were vacant, and the stocks of provisions at both places were nearly exhausted.

The miners had left the mines, which yielded little or nothing, and went to the mountains in search of game.

The express met a thousand teams on the road for the mines.

A number of foot passengers who started without sufficient provisions died from starvation.

We presume no one will weep at the intelligence that the execrable tyrant, Bomba, King of Naples, is dead. He was born January 12, 1810, and ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies under the title of King Ferdinand II., on November 8, 1830.

Boudoir Sewing Machines at $40 and $45.—This new two-threaded machine comes recommended by Mr. Singer, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson, and has only to be seen at work to be appreciated. It works backwards and forwards equally well, turns a hem, sews the heaviest cloth and the finest fabrics and never breaks a needle, makes no noise, and is warranted to do as much work in a year and to do it as well, with less trouble to the operator than any other machine before the public. This machine can be seen at No. 5 Masonic Temple, at the store of P. L. Foskitt.

A meeting of stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad was held in Wall street, New York, on Monday last, at which Jonathan Trotter, Esq., presided. Dr. Fowlkes, the President, made an able and full exposition of the affairs of the company in the form of a report to the stockholders, which was unanimously accepted and adopted. The meeting gave the most cheering indications of restored confidence in the great subject of connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Pacific Ocean, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A new policy of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was adopted and inaugurated at Marshall, Texas, on the 16th day of April, 1859, which policy appears to be eminently calculated to relieve the company from its embarrassments, and, in fact, is vitally necessary for the continuance of its existence; therefore—

Resolved, That this meeting of stockholders cordially approve of the same, and warmly recommend to every stockholder to comply with the requisition either to make the loan of fifty cents a share or pay up a just due installment, or make a surrender of a portion of his stock in the manner proposed; and—

Whereas, A large number of stockholders have, either by paying up all back installments, by loans of money, or by surrender of stock, showing their desire to protect their own interests and have thereby secured the protection of their stock, and

Whereas, A large number of stockholders are still delinquent in their payment of installments or in their loans to the Company, or in their surrenders of stock; and

Whereas, It would be a manifest act of injustice to those stockholders who have entitled themselves to protection to allow such delinquent stockholders to be protected at the expense and cost of such paying stockholders, therefore

Resolved, That it is an act of justice and duty which the Directors of the Company owe to those who assist and contribute to the relief of the Company to exclude all who still refuse to aid the Company by their money, labor and honorable means from any participation in the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the new policy of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the compromise and settlement of all difficulties and claims recently effected by the President of the Company in Texas are entirely satisfactory to this meeting of Stockholders, and that they feel assured that the energy, perseverance, and good judgment of the President of the Company they are mainly indebted for the accomplishment of the same.

Resolved, That the Stockholders will hail with great pleasure the accession of Texan Stockholders to their numbers, and that they fully appreciate the importance of bonding up in the State of Texas a home influence which will be of a conservative and protective character, and which will insure the speedy continuation of the road.

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the liberality of Texas in her legislation for us, and that it is our duty as well as our interest not to disappoint her citizens in what they so much desire, viz: the construction of a great Railroad from Vicksburg to El Paso; and

Whereas, By terms of compromise, $50,000 is to be paid in thirty days after dismissal of the State suit; and $50,000 more in ninety days from dismissal of said State suit; and

Whereas, It is very important that the officers of the Company should know positively what the stockholders intend to do as speedily as possible; therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that all stockholders who do not protect themselves, either by making a loan, surrendering their stock in part, or paying up all back installments on or before the 16th day of June next, should be precluded from so doing forever after.

Resolved, That all stockholders whose concurrence may be best consulted by transacting their business in New York, may carry out the details of arrangements necessary for the adoption of the new policy of the Company, may do so by calling on Edwin Post, Agent, No. 54 Wall street, room No. 6.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published and circulars be sent, as far as possible, to stockholders, showing the necessity of their prompt action by the 16th of June next.

New York, Mar 30, 1859.
JONATHAN TROTTER, Chairman.
E. M. Stratton, Secretary.

The special Washington dispatch to the New York Times of Friday says:

Voluminous dispatches received at the State Department to day from Mr. McLane give a detailed account of his affair with Miramon. It appears that our Minister followed the precedent set by the British Government, which made certain demands of the Juarez party, even while recognizing the other government. Miramon declined receiving Mr. McLane's communication, which excited the indignation of the latter, who complains bitterly to the government here. It is not known what views the Administration will take upon the matter. Miramon had issued a decree, forbidding any communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the same day sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods from Vera Cruz to the city, in consideration of the party paying to the Government an ad valorem tax of twenty-six per cent. on all goods brought in. This party sub-lets or sells privileges to others for an additional tariff paid him. Thus it is that the merchants of Mexico are now receiving their goods. These charges are in addition to the tariff levied and collected at Vera Cruz. It appears that the English subjects in Mexico feel outraged at the conduct of the British Minister, and have sent a communication on the subject to London.

It is intimated that Mr. Otway will be superceded. Late intelligence corroborates the report of the assassination of one Englishman and the narrow escape of another. Mr. McLane had not received the last instructions sent to him. They will reach him on the 4th inst. These instructions are very full, and must result in the early conclusion of a treaty. The only question delaying the negotiation was the protection of the Isthmus by American arms. On this point Mr. McLane is directed to provide that when Mexico shall fail to afford ample protection to the lives and property of American citizens passing the Transit, or fail to protect the Transit from any interruption whatever, American forces shall be called on to do so for this purpose. Mexico shall keep at each terminus of the route a commissioner, whose duty it shall be to give notice to our ships of war of any difficulty or threatened interruption, and ask for aid.

One paper has announced the reception here of official dispatches from our Minister at Vienna, giving his opinion as to the effect of the European war upon Austria. I dislike to spoil so interesting a canard, but I am authorized to say that not a single line of any description has been received by the State Department from our Minister at Vienna since first announcement of his reception there.

The Interior Department has determined on the immediate removal of the Texas Indians from their present reserves to the Choctaw lease, and the War Department has been called on for a military escort.

The Washigton dispatch to the Herald says:

The State Department received dispatches this morning from Mr. McLane, Minister to Mexico. There had been no material change in the aspect of affairs since he last wrote. The Miramon Government was struggling hard to keep its head above water. He was moving heaven and earth to raise money to carry on the war, but at the latest accounts had utterly failed. Great apprehension is felt among the American residents of Tampico for their safety. The Navy Department on learning the perilous condition of things, ordered the U. S. ship Saratoga to proceed immediately to Tampico, with the view of protecting our citizens and looking after their rights and property, which is entirely at the mercy of Miramon and his hordes. The Nicaraguan mail contract remains dead. The Postmaster General is making the proper inquiries as to the ability of the bondsmen to carry out the contract, in case Mr. Johnson, the principal, should fail. He is looked upon here as a myth.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

A Great Battle Fought!

2,000 Austrians Killed and 700 of the Allied Forces—Death of the King of Naples—The Markets, &c.

St. Johns, N. B., June 4.

The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult. and bound to New York, has been intercepted off this point by the associated press news yacht. Her news is of great importance as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces have met and the latter been defeated.

The steamer Africa, from New York, had arrived at Liverpool.

The battle between the Austrians and the Allies took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy. The Austrians were 15,000 strong and made the attack. After a severe engagement they were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 700 while the Austrian loss is estimated at 2,000. A number of Austrians had been captured and taken prisoners to Marseilles.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet; prices were somewhat easier and there is no change reported in the quotations. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions steady.

On the London 'change consols closed at 91⅝@92.

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians, who were commanded by Gen. Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division after a furious combat which lasted four hours. The allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians. Two hundred Austrians, including a Colonel, were captured and taken to Marseilles. The Austrians 15,000 strong. They lost 2,000 men; the allies lost 700, among whom were many officers.

The Austrian account of the battle differs widely from the above.

The actual force of the French is not stated, but it is reported, however, that they numbered 6,000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

[There are two towns of Montebello in Italy, as described in the Gazetteers, and the dispatch does not give the position of the one at which the battle took place. One of the Montebellos is a town of Austrian Italy, ten miles southwest of Vicenza, and is defended by two castles; the other is a village twenty-three miles northeast of Alessandria, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1812. It will be seen that the posts were occupied by Marshal d'Hilliers, of the French army. By the previous accounts this General was posted on the main road to Genoa.—*Rep. Associated Press.*]

A bulletin issued by the Sardinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. Baldini, had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

General Garibaldi had entered Gaven Pavia with 6,000 men for a revolutionary purpose. It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic sea.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II has assumed the Government.

The British Admiralty have formally invited tenders for the carriage of the monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called, to sanction the agreement with the Government, and to issue £600,000 of new capital.

The Paris Moniteur announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

Paris bourse closed firm; threes were quoted at 65f.

Liverpool, May 24.

Cotton—Circulars report market quiet; prices were easier but quotations unchanged, holders offering freely, but show no disposition to press sales; sales of 3 days 18,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators. Clare & Sons quote middling Orleans at 6⅝, and middling Uplands at 6 3-16; sales to-day (Wednesday) estimated at 5,000 bales, market closing steady. Manchester advices are unfavorable; business was generally dull. Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s circulars report that weather continues favorable for crops. Flour dull with but little inquiry; prices were weak; American is quoted at 10s@14s per cent'l. Wheat was steady; average business done without quotable change. Western red 8s@8s6d; white 9s@10s6d; Southern 10s@12s. Corn dull and slow of sale, but prices are unaltered; mixed 6s6d@6s10d; yellow 6s10d@7s3d, white 8s@8s6d. Provisions steady; beef steady; pork firm at 85s@88s; bacon quiet at 54@56. Lard dull but firm. Produce—sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Potashes quiet at 31s6d. Spirits of turpentine steady. Rosin dull at 4s@4s6d for common.

London, May 24.—Baring Bros. report wheat with a declining tendency; prices are 3@4s lower. Cotton dull but steady.

London Money Market, May 24. American securities—sales unimportant. Consols 91⅝@92 for account and money.

Richmond, June 4.

The Secretary of Commonwealth has official returns from 107 counties. Letcher's majority is 4,696. There are 44 counties yet to be officially heard from. Counties officially reported include most of the Opposition strongholds. It is now believed the Democratic majority will be 6,000 or more.

Washington, June 4.

Indian Superintendent, Mr. Collins, of New Mexico, announces to the Indian Bureau the perfect safety of the Southern overland mail route. No fear of an attack need be entertained in that quarter. Agent Steck, who proposes to meet some 1,500 Indians upon the Gila river to distribute the annual quota of agricultural implements, writes that his guard on the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans, armed only with hoes and bow-whips. Receipts into the Treasury during the last week were over two million dollars. Drafts amounting to above three millions were paid, leaving only four millions subject to draft.

St. Louis, June 5.

The Utah mail brings a proclamation of Gov. Cumming, commanding various parties of Mormons associated together in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake Valley to immediately disperse. The Valley Tan complains that this proclamation is not put into the hands of Federal officers to execute instead of the Territorial marshal, and asserts that treason is as rife in the Territory now as before the advent of the army. The Overland Mail arrived last night. Eight whitemen prospecting for silver near Honey Lake had been killed by Indians. The house of Col Stevenson, at Red Bluff, was burned on the 11th. Stevenson's wife and another woman and five children perished in the flames. The Arizonia of the 19th is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of regulators who had driven all the Mexicans from Senorita Valley and committed several murders. Americans at Tubac publicly denounced the outrages and the company. Troops had been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress further proceedings.

Every farm near the silver mines is deserted.—Word having been sent to Fort Buchanan, Colonel Reeves ordered a force to assist the citizens to arrest the murderers. Three have been apprehended.

Intelligence of the outrages having reached Sonora, it was feared that very few of the Americans in that province would escape alive.

The indignation at the villainous attack on the Mexicans, is very great among all classes of Americans in Arizona.

Washington, June 6.

The home squadron is still further to be increased. The frigate Sabine, of 50 guns, will soon proceed to the Gulf. There will then be ten vessels of war, having in the aggregate 212 guns. As one vessel has already been ordered to Tampico to land marines and other forces if necessary to protect American citizens and their property in the event of an assault by Miramon on that city, the impression prevails here that a similar course will be pursued at other points wherever such intervention may be required by American interests.

It may not be generally known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as ordnance. The latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

For more than twelve months past the Secretary of the Treasury has been receiving information from the collectors in compliance with the official instructions as to what reductions can be made in the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. As the reports have been successively received the reforms have been gradually carried out so far as they could be without detriment to the public service. The expenses attending the collection of revenue during the last year were about $20,000 less than during the one preceding. The reduction of the expenses at New York and other cities, soon to be effected, is a part of the economical arrangement.

The Treasury has ample means at its command $1,500,000 of the late loan has not yet been called in, but can be obtained at any time, besides from $4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of Treasury notes can now be reissued under a recent act of Congress, and as many as may be redeemed can be reissued. Therefore, with the $4,000,000, the Treasury has, subject to draft, nine or ten millions at the time available for Treasury purposes. Within the last ten days a million and a half of Treasury notes have been reissued at 5 per centum.

The Frigate Congress is to be the flag ship of the Brazil squadron. Purser Slaim has been ordered to this vessel.

A private letter from J. Glancy Jones, our Minister to Austria, says that Ex-President Pierce, who had been sojourning in Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

Cincinnati, June 6.

There was a severe frost on Sunday morning, extending over the whole of Ohio and the larger part of Indiana, producing great damage to the wheat, corn, and potatoes.

The frost of Saturday has been severe in its effects, and created general apprehension and alarm.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has reduced the fare from Columbus to New York to $10, and from Columbus to Boston to $12.

A fire at Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday morning, destroyed 13 business houses. Loss $50,000; insured for $12,000.

New York, June 6.

The body of the lady found near Fort Hamilton is supposed to be the remains of the wife of Henry Halsey of west Twelfth street. She has been missing since Wednesday last, on which day she was detected by her husband in the act of writing a letter to a gentleman of Brooklyn. The husband has been arrested to-day and taken to Fort Hamilton.

Augusta, Ga., June 6.

It is confidently stated here that the house of Jno. Frazer & Co., of Charleston, suspended on Saturday in consequence of the difficulty in negotiating sterling exchange. Their assets are, however, superabundant, and it is believed the suspension is only temporary.

Wheeling, June 6.

Reports from the surrounding country say that the frost of Saturday night has destroyed the wheat, corn, and all the fruit.

New York, June 6.

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows a decrease in loans of $2,131,000; a decrease in specie of $591,5000; a decrease in net deposits of $2,983,000; an increase of circulation $195,000.

Sackville, N. B., June 6.

A dispatch was received this evening from St. John's stating that further details of the news obtained from the City of Washington, off Cape Race, were in the office for the Associated Press. The Nova Scotia line, with the design of frustrating the receipt of the intelligence, refused to transmit any portion of the dispatches, until the whole received before this was accomplished. Their line was reported out of order.

New York, June 6.

The papers give the particulars of a shocking wife murder in this city yesterday. The husband, Geo. Meyer, has, it is said, already served a term in the State Prison.

The dead body of a female, well dressed, was picked up in the bay, near Fort Hamilton, yesterday. From appearances it was evident she had met her death by violence. The case is surrounded as yet with considerable mystery, and the coroner's investigation may lead to the revelation of a horrible crime.

Buffalo, June 6.

The severe frost of Saturday in this vicinity destroyed the fruit and potatoes, and it is feared it has done heavy damage to other crops.

Danville, N. Y., June 6.

There was a heavy frost in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing all the garden vegetables, corn, potatoes, &c. It is also feared that fruit of all kinds has been cut off.

Cleveland, June 6.

There was a heavy frost on Saturday night. The wheat crop throughout Northern Ohio is badly injured or destroyed. Corn, grasses, and potatoes are frosted.

Zanesville, June 6.

Heavy frost in this neighborhood on Saturday night. Corn is entirely destroyed. A great many farmers are preparing to replant. Wheat is much damaged.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1859.

The Memphis Avalanche, speculating on the result of the election in Virginia, says:

The nomination of John Letcher was singularly unfortunate. He had expressed sentiments upon the subject of slavery offensive to the people of Virginia, and the result shows that the Democracy of the Old Dominion will never support with cordiality a man for Governor unless he is above suspicion on the vital and absorbing question of slavery.

This is quite above the average attempts which the Democratic editors make to account for the overwhelming moral overthrow of their party in the Old Dominion. It is a tolerable explanation. It is about the best that we have seen from a Democratic source; and the chief beauty of it is that the result in Virginia doesn't exhaust its applicability.

We advise the Avalanche to patent its excuse before the result in Kentucky brings it into fresh request. Let the Avalanche hold fast to its key. For, though Mr. Magoffin's personal soundness on the subject of slavery is not seriously disputed, and though the slavery question may not be the controlling one of the canvass here, as we believe it really was not in the canvass in Virginia, it is undeniable that Mr. Magoffin's position on the question of non-intervention is offensive to the people of Kentucky, and scarcely less so that his overpowering defeat is morally certain.

The idea that Beriah Magoffin's "nomination" was "singularly unfortunate" will unlock the mystery of the inevitable result, to those who shall esteem it a mystery, as well as anything that Democratic candor is likely to furnish. Let the Avalanche hold fast to its key, we repeat, if it is a false one. A tolerable excuse is considerably better than none.

Prof. Agassiz, in his eulogy on Humboldt, stated that the great savan had loaned him fifty pounds to pay his expenses as a student, and that the Professor in after life, when he could have repaid the debt, wrote to Humboldt asking "*the privilege of remaining forever in his debt*," knowing that the request would be more consonant to his feelings than the recovery of the money," and, he adds, "I am now in his debt." This anecdote has given rise to several disquisitions on nice points of honor, and, however much of the heart's poetry there was in the request of Agassiz, we have heard a story which will bear narration as a companion, or a contrast picture. Years ago, when "Old Drake" was the Dramatic Napoleon of the West, and had his headquarters in Cincinnati, an actor by the name Meer was attached to his company. Meer having been transfixed by Cupid's dart, shot from a pair of fine eyes, wanted to go to Philadelphia to get married. His funds being low, he applied to young Sam Drake for a loan, which was cheerfully granted. Reuben—for Meer rejoiced in the name of Jacob's first born—went East, and the next season brought back his blooming bride. He was so engrossed with his new domestic relations that he forgot to make restitution of the loan, until, at the end of the dramatic campaign, Drake reminded him of the existence of a little document in the shape of an I O U. Reuben looked surprised, incredulous, horrified! For a moment he was speechless, but at last the pent-up volcano burst forth in these lava words: "Sam. Drake, I thought you was my friend; I have loved you as a brother. But all's over between us, *for the man who reminds me of an obligation, cancels the favor!*" Which of the twain exhibited the most philosophy, Agassiz or Meer, is a question for casuists to settle.

The office of United States District Attorney in Philadelphia must be a fat one! James C. Van Dyke publishes a card refuting, in our opinion most satisfactorily, the charge that he retains in his hands moneys belonging to the Government. He says he has not presented his claims for official fees for some time, and his emolument account foots up $23,390. As Mr. Van Dyke has not held the office but four or five years, to be able to let so large an amount remain outstanding, without interest, when Uncle Sam has been such a prompt paymaster until the Cobb wabe were drawn over the Treasury, shows how fat the office must be when the mere drippings are so oleaginously, unctuously, oilily running into the District Attorney's platter.

An intellectual scoundrel may be roughly defined a man of principles without principle.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE

Proclamation of Gov. Cumming—Rescued Children, &c.

[From the St. Joseph Journal, June 4th.]

The Salt Lake Mail reached here yesterday, and by it we received a copy of the Valley Tan of the 10th ult., from which we learn that the condition of affairs in Utah is daily growing worse, and that treason exists as much now as it did before the troops were sent there to quell it.

Armed parties have been sent out by the Mormons, cannon mounted, and when discovered and signals prepared upon the mountain heights to telegraph to their forces in various parts of the Territory, which evinces a spirit antagonistic to the Government. The attention of the executive has been called to it, and he is answering to his duties by issuing the following proclamation:

Executive Office,
G. S. L. City, May 2, 1859.

Whereas, I have this day been informed that certain persons who are to me unknown have associated themselves together in a military capacity, near Goshen and at other points in or near the mountains surrounding Great Salt Lake Valley, in this Territory;

And therefore, having reason to believe that these associations and assemblages are unlawful, and directly tending to interrupt and jeopardize the peace and good order of this Territory;

I now hereby order and command that all persons so associated and assembled together, shall immediately disperse and return to their homes and usual avocations, and that all and every such person who shall refuse immediately to obey this command are hereby disturbers of the public peace, shall be arrested and dealt with according to law in the premises.

And I hereby direct, authorize, and empower John Kay, the Marshal elected by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, to enforce, carry out, and execute the foregoing command and injunction for the preservation of the public peace of said Territory, and that he make due return to me of the execution thereof.

Given under my hand and seal of the Territory of Utah, at Great Salt Lake City, this ninth day of May, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.
A. CUMMING,
Governor Utah Territory.

Upon this the Tan goes off as follows.

This order in our opinion, should have been directed to a Federal officer to execute, for Governor Cumming, with the history of this Territory before him, and especially the records of the last two months, should not fail to perceive that the last two thunderbolts issued from the Executive department are greased shafts in the hands of Mormon manipulators. The circumstances that surround us and those that have preceded us, are pregnant with carnage, the utter inability of the U. S. Courts to do anything in this Territory, should at least, in our estimation, have called for different *appointment* than that made by the Governor.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a long letter, distinctly states that the Indians were aided by the whites in the Mountain Meadow massacre. The names of the children that he has succeeded in rescuing are as follows:

John Calvin, now 7 or 8 years old; does not remember his name; says his family lived at Horsehead, Johnson co., Arkansas.

Ambrose Miron about 7 years, and William Taggit 4½ years, brothers. These also lived in Johnson county.

Prudence Angeline 4 years, and Annie about 3 years,—These two are said to be sisters.

Rebecca 9 years, Louisa 5 years, and Sarah 3½ years, from Dunlap.

Betsey 6 years and Annie 8 years; said to be sisters. Know nothing of their family or residence.

Charles Francher 7 or 8 years, and his sister Annie 3½ years.

Sophronia or Mary Huff 5 years, and Elisha W. Huff 4 years.

A boy no account of him. Those among whom he lived called him Wilham.

Francis Hawn and Korn, 4½ years old.

I have come to the conclusion, after different conversation with these children, that most of them come from Johnson county, Arkansas. Most of them have told me that they have grandfathers and grandmothers in the States.

The Doctor concludes his letter as follows:

I will keep the children under my immediate supervision until the person appointed to take them to Fort Smith arrives.

The massacre of an entire train, not one remaining to speak of the "drama" but sixteen fatherless, motherless, and penniless children, supposed probably to be too young to give the affair tangibility, cannot remain long uninvestigated.

The cause or reason for the commission of a crime so terrible as that of killing at least 150 persons, must assuredly become a subject of inquiry with the proper legal authorities.

The Piute tribe of Indians have been and are charged with the above crime. Last August, my attention was called to the Mountain Meadow affair officially. Since then I have made diligent inquiry, got the written statements of persons living in the neighborhood, and finally visited the Southern country; and now, after an inquiry and examination, I deem it to be my imperative duty to say that the Indians had material aid and assistance from whites; and in my opinion the Piute Indians would not have perpetrated the terrible massacre without such aid and assistance.

The weather had been chilly, and a slight frost was seen on the 13th, but it did not damage the crops.

The Eastern mail got in four days ahead of time, though the carriers had a hard time getting it through the snow.

The Best Thing in the World—For Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonic Complaints, is Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, an Indian Remedy, for sale every where. For sale by CARY & TALBOTT,

m25 d12&w2 Market, bet. Third & Fourth.

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, in this city, by J. M. Stephens, Esq., Mr. C. N. Pillot of Texas, to Margaret Carpenter of this place.

On the 2d instant, by Jos. Clement, Esq., Mr. Charles Malcolm to Miss Annie Beaverson; all of this city.

On Tuesday, May 31st, by Rev. W. W. Curry, Mr. Wm. B. McKnight to Miss Charlotte Collister, all of this city.

On the 31st ult., by Eld. A. E. Shirley, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. A. S. Frederick, Miss Jennie Fairfax, of Shelbyville, to Mr. Geo. Wood Meriwether, of Christianburg.

At the residence of F. Stuckey, on the 31st of May, by Rev. M. N. Lasley, Mr. John M. Cash, of Gosport, Ind., to Miss Sarah E. Stuckey, of Jeffersontown, Jefferson co., Ky.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. William Holman, Mr. Tobias Madison to Miss Jana Bowling; both of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday night, 31st May, Mrs. Sarah, consort of C. P. Miller, of this city, aged 52 years.

At his residence near Bardstown, Ky., on Saturday, 28th ult., Mr. Ellis Duncan, aged about 55 years.

He was a devoted husband, a kind father, a good citizen, and a beloved neighbor; a fact which was fully attested by the very large concourse of friends who attended his funeral. Mr. Duncan had acted for many years as sheriff of his county, also as a representative in the Legislature of his State. He was born in Nelson county, where he lived until his death. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his loss. He died as he lived, a Christian. He was a member and an officer of the Presbyterian Church at Bardstown.
J. W. W.

On the 1st instant, Frances Ann, consort of David E. Constance.

June 1st, Clara Pindell, the youngest daughter of G. W. and Maria Evans, aged 9 months.

On the 4th of May, after a long and painful illness, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Matilda W. January, wife of Geo. Poignand Plant, Esq. of St. Louis, Mo.

At the residence of his father, near Elkton, Todd co., Ky., on Saturday, 28th of this month, Mr. James Jefferson, of typhoid fever.

Clarksville, Tenn., papers please copy.

At the residence of Mrs. Merriwether, near Grayville, Todd co., Ky., on the 19th of May, of pneumonia, Mr. Jas. B. Cannon.

Richmond, Va., Enquirer please copy.

Of tubercular consumption, on the 30th of May, at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Saunders, near Columbia, Adair county, Ky., Henry Long, aged 13 years and 11 months, twin son of Col. Chas. A. and Charlotte A. Fuller, of Louisville, Ky.

GREEN AND PURPLE HAIR

Are often the results of applying the ordinary dyes. The only safe article, which invariably produces any shade of color desired, from a fine umber brown to the intensest black, is

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE.

It pervades every fiber from the root to the tip with the tinge required, and actually feeds the hair with the aliment which is requisite to promote its growth, its lustre, its permanence, and its beauty.

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

and every other corrosive ingredient, it might be applied to the head of an infant without discoloring the skin. The chemical testimony in its favor embraces some of the highest names in American science. Sold everywhere and applied by Hair Dressers.

CRISTADORO,
No. 6 Astor House, New York.

Edward Wilder, 448 Main street, and Mrs. G. Nicholas, 96 Fourth street, Agents. m19 d&wtm

Highly Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

apr27 d&wly

A Tornado in Indiana.—Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan did not suffer all the damage that was done by the hurricane a few days since. Indiana also felt at least the tip of its terrible wing. The Monticello (White county) Spectator gives the following account of its visit to a little village in that county, where it appears to have been as violent as anywhere in its whole course:

On Thursday night, the 27th ult., the village of Farmington, in this county, was visited by a phenomenon seldom seen in temperate latitudes. Almost all of the inhabitants of the village had retired before the storm set in. In a twinkle three houses were blown down, or rather lifted up, and carried off, leaving the sleepers in most cases in their beds. It pushed Dr. Scott's house east about a rod, and left the main building standing. It, however, carried off the back part of this house, leaving eight sleepers, none of whom could realize their condition. One girl arose from her bed and announced to the family that she had "went to bed out of doors and wanted in." The wind wholly demolished the house of John Milton, not leaving a cornice, hardly a fragment. It demolished the entire property of John McCormick, tearing up and carrying away a part of the foundation of his house. Scattered and thrown around for rods may be found portions of his furniture, all of which was broken, leaving him nothing but a few torn garments and bed clothes. It twisted around the office of Drs. Henry & Scott in a mysterious manner, and blew down almost every fragile article in the building. It threw down the new Baptist Church, which was in a forward state of construction, making it a total wreck, even splitting the sills. Mr. Bolliger's two story tavern was moved north about one foot and at the other end about four feet, the roof was blown from the east end, and the whole building was carried toward the north. The wind blew down Messrs. Herman's and McCormack's stables and unroofed Mr. Lacy's. The double barn of Baldwin John, & Elliot, on the Mahuran farm, was blown to the ground, and the store house of Mr. Herman was unroofed.

We see numerous complaints in our Southern exchanges of rust in oats and wheat. There have been also several hailstorms which have damaged the crops. A letter from Talladega county, Ala., dated on the 19th, says:

We had a destructive hail storm in this neighborhood on yesterday; the hail and rain fell in torrents, covering the ground with the former several inches deep. The hail-stones were from the size of a hen's egg to that of a man's fist, destroying almost everything where they fell. The crops are entirely destroyed, not a stalk of wheat could be found after the hail but what was seemingly beaten into the earth. The fruit is all beaten off of the trees, which will probably die from being bruised and skinned.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Louisville, June 7.

Remarks.—The season has arrived when business is usually dull. We have, however, already become accustomed to it this year. The market has been inactive for the past two or three months. Transactions in produce in view of constantly declining prices, continue of the most limited character. As to the future, everything is in doubt. The money market, though reported easy, does not promise to remain so much longer. The demand from Europe, in spite of the commencement of active hostilities, is very light, and the growing crops, generally speaking, promise well. We must here remark, however, that reports reached us yesterday by telegraph that the wheat has been badly injured by frost in Northern Ohio, and in New York the potato and fruit have suffered from it. We also learn that in our vicinity, the Lower Ponds, the pumpkin vine was affected by the frost. In addition, we see from the Tennessee and Alabama papers that the rust has appeared in the wheat and oat fields. One allowance must however be made for all these reports, as they are invariably more or less exaggerated.

The river is quite low. Large boats can still run with moderate cargoes below the falls, but above this the small-est boats encounter difficulties. Freights have in consequence advanced.

The weather on Thursday turned suddenly cool and continued that way till Sunday. The lowest point our thermometer reached was, we believe, 48. Yesterday it was again warm and pleasant.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

Alcohol.—We quote 78 ⅌ cent proof 53, and 98 ⅌ cent 59c ⅌ gallon.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—So far as regards prices we have no change to notice. The sales in bagging have been very limited, and we continue our former range of prices, say 12 to 13½c for handloom, according to quality and quantity, and 14c for Hunt's and Globe powerloom and flax bagging. In bale rope the sales have been somewhat larger. We still quote the extreme range of handspun at 6 to 7c, and machine 7½ to 8c, most of the sales of the latter being at 7¾c. The New Orleans Bulletin of last Wednesday says:

We have heard of no further transactions in bagging of any moment. Handloom may be quoted at 12½@14½c and powerloom at 15@15½c. The sales of bale rope include 4 u coils handmade, yesterday, at —. Received since the 27th inst. 1,139 pieces and 3,331 coils.

Cotton.—Nothing to report. The receipts continue to show a falling off as compared with last year.

Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, &c.—Cotton yarns we continue to quote—Tennessee at 7@7½, 8@8½, and 9@9½c and Maysville and Pittsburg 7½@8, 8½@9, and 9½@10c. Sheetings continue firm at 9c. Cannelton batting 12½c.

Candles and Soap.—Star candles unchanged; we quote 17, 18, and 19c, 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Soap, common, we quote $1 60 per box of 23 lbs.

Coal.—Pittsburg is retailing at 12c delivered. By the boatload we quote 8¾ to 9c on the river. Pomeroy 10c.

Cheese.—New Western Reserve ranges from 8 to 9c, according to quality.

Fruits.—Raisins, we quote M. R. $3 00@3 10 and very scarce; layer at $3 25. Figs, 13c. Dates, 8c. Lemons $3 50 per box. Oranges $5. No dried fruit coming in, and market bare of stock.

Feathers, Ginseng, Beeswax, and Rags.—We quote from the country feathers 45c, ginseng 65c, beeswax 26@28c, and rags 3@3½c.

Flour and Grain.—The business in flour and grain has been entirely of a retail character. The stock of flour here is not heavy and the mills are not running steadily. Most of the flour the millers turn out is shipped by them East on their own account. In the small transactions that have taken place prices have ranged from $6 25 to 7 50 for common to choice family with mills. The ruling figures of the market are however $6 50 to 7, at which round lots of good to extra brands could doubtless been had. The receipts of wheat have been very light, and competition between the millers has run prices from over the regular quotations, which are $1 25@1 35 for prime red and white. We have heard however of sales at $1 30@1 40. There is nothing new to notice in other grain. Corn sells from store at 90@95c and oats at 65@70c. Rye from the country we quote at 80c and barley 65c. Cornmeal we quote 90c@$1. Bran, shipstuffs, and middlings are very scarce, and the mills are retailing them as fast as they are turned out at 30c per bushel for bran and 50c for shipstuffs.

Hay.—Both the receipts and demand have been extremely light. We quote the range from $15 to $17 per ton, according to quality, from the wharf and store.

Groceries.—The grocery market continues without the least animation and the daily sales are almost insignificant. Good to prime brown sugar has continued to sell in limited lots at 7 to 7½c. Refined and crushed continue to sell at 10¼@11¼c. Plantation molasses still brings 27½@28c in bbls. and 30@31c in half bbls. Of coffee, a few hundred bags Rio have been taken at 11 ¾ to 12½c, the bulk of the sales being at 12c; Laguayra we quote at 12½c. Small sales of rice at 4¾@4¼.

Hides.—Dealers pay butchers 6¾c; other descriptions are unchanged.

Hemp.—We quote from $110 to $112 per ton, which manufacturers pay for crops.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday says:

We have nothing new to notice in this article beyond a firm maintenance of prices, and a steady movement with rather light receipts. Sales 15 bales at $115; 35 do private; 23 do choice extra at $120; 21 do do at $120, and 16 do choice at $123. Also, a small lot low grade.

Iron.—The market is dull, but holders are nevertheless firm. Hot blast is held at $30@$31 cash and $33 time, at which figures there have been some small sales. Very little cold blast in market and we quote it $35, four months. We quote best charcoal bar at 3¾@4c, and 2¾@3c, charcoal sheet iron 5¾@6c, stonecoal 4½@4¾c.

Jeans and Linseys.—Nominal. We continue to quote 29@30 and 30@35c for all wool, full width; cotton mixed and narrower goods can be bought at from 25 to 28c and from 35 to 38c—the former figures for lindsey and the latter for jeans.

Leather.—Firm and unchanged. The following are the current selling rates from store:

Oak Sole Leather, per lb	....	33 to 34c.
Hemlock do. do.	"	.... 23 to 24c.
Harness Leather, finished, per lb	....	28 to 30c.
Do. do. rough,	"	.... 25 to 26c.
Bridle do. finished, per doz	....	$35 to 40
Upper do. do.	"	.... $30 to 34
Upper do. rough,	"	.... $22 to 28
Calf Skins, finished, per doz	....	$18 to 30
Kip do. do.	"	.... $36 to 60

Lead and Shot.—Bar lead we still quote at 6¾c by the ton and 6¾c in smaller quantities. Pig 6c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $1 85, superior at $1 65, and Clinton at $1 50. Shot we quote at $1 75.

Nails.—We quote by the quantity delivered on the $3 for 10d's and the corresponding rates for the other sizes. In first hands from store by the drayload $3 10 and by retail $3 25.

Oils.—Linseed oil we quote at 73@74c. Lard oil we quote at 85@90c for No. 2 and pure. Ashland coal oil 80c for lubricating and 85c for burning.

Provisions.—The sales have been confined to the demand from plantations, which has somewhat improved since the flood in the Mississippi is abating, as was anticipated. Mess pork has advanced 50c ⅌ bbl, and is yet relatively higher here, considering freight and other incidental expenses, than at New York and New Orleans. The sales of the week are about 1200 bbls, including 500 yesterday at $16 50, which was the market yesterday, though with more sellers than buyers. The stock at New Orleans on the 1st was 43,438 bbls, against 28,764 bbls at the same time last season, and at New York it 93,443 bbls against 49,825 bbls last year. Bacon is also lower, but has moved off more freely. The quotations now are—shoulders 7@7¼c; ribbed sides 9¾c; canvassed hams 10¾c; clear sides 10¾@11c; sugar-cored hams 11¾c; and Stagg's 13c. At these prices orders are being filled. Prime keg lard sells on orders at 12@12½c for country and porkhouse.

The receipts of bacon from the country continue very light, but prices are lower. We quote, from wagons, shoulders 6¾@6¾c, hams 9¾, and clear sides 10c, and prime bbl and keg lard 10 and 11c.

Potatoes.—Sales of Northern have continued to be made in lots from store at $3 00@3 75.

Salt.—Kanawha we continue to quote at 25@27 by wholesale and retail.

Seeds.—The season is over. No flaxseed arriving, which we quote at $1 30.

Tobacco.—Has been rather drooping, nor is there any prospect of an improvement. In view of the war in Europe, a prospective tight money market, and advancing freights, we should advise planters to send their crops forthwith. We know that prices are comparatively low to what they were some time back, but we believe they will be still lower in less than a month hence. Merchantable lugs have ranged from $3 25 to $4, ordinary and medium leaf from $4 to $5, fair and good leaf $5 to $7, and fine and choice $7 to $10. The sales of the week have been 809 hhds, and the following are the particulars, viz.

1 at $1 75, 3 at 2 50@1 85, 273 at 3@3 95, 185 at 4@4 95, 163 at 5@5 95, 137 at 6@6 95, 74 at 7@7 80, 33 at 8@8 85, 17 at 9 @9 85, 9 at 10@10 85, and 4 at 11 00, 11 25, 12 05, and 13 25.

The breaks this week were mostly of a very low grade.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 69 hhds—25 at $3@3 90, 10 at $4@4 60, 14 at $5@5 95, 8 at $6 20@6 85, 6 at $7@7 65, 5 at $8@8 60, and 1 at $9 20.

The New Orleans Bulletin of last Wednesday says:

The tobacco market has continued quiet, the only sale reported since our last review being 60 hhds on Monday at 8c, 3 at 9¾c, and 30 at —; making an aggregate for the three days of but little less than 100 hhds. We also heard of 380 hhds sold on Friday at —, not reported until subsequently. Prices are understood to have ruled at least ¾c more in favor of buyers. Stock in warehouses 27,691 hhds.

Tin Plate.—We quote common 1C 10x14, $10 25, 1X 10x14, $12 00, 1C roof 14x20, leaded, $10, 1X 14x20, leaded, $11 75, 1X, 14x20, bright $13 50, DX100 plate $17, block tin per lb 35c. Zinc—casks, ⅌ lb, 10c, sheets 11c.

Wool.—We continue to quote 22@23c for grease, 30@31 for pulled and 32@33 for tub-washed. Manufacturers are generally buying in small quantities.

Whisky.—Raw has again advanced and closes at 26⅛c.

Freights.—Scarce. To New Orleans 35c ⅌ hundred for pound freights, $1 ⅌ bbl for pork, $1 25 ⅌ bbl for whisky, 75c for sheep, $8 for mules, and $7 for horses and cattle. On way freight a small advance is charged.

Money Market.—The flow of coin from the interior as well as from New Orleans, is to New York, from whence it finds its way to Europe. This betokens a light money market. There are semi-monthly receipts of coin from California; but the exports to Europe have nearly trebled them. Eastern exchange is therefore getting scarce and rates have an upward tendency.

There have been a few heavy failures in New York and Boston, and we understand that bills on these houses have been returned to the New Orleans banks to an aggregate amount of $400,000. The banks can very well sustain this loss, but it will limit their means to that amount and likely cause them to operate with more caution. One of our own banks we understand has suffered in a similar manner for about $20,000.

The notes on the interior banks of Missouri are getting in bad odor. They have heretofore passed at par with the St. Louis banks, but the Cincinnati banks and bankers are now quoting them at ½ discount.

Gold is selling at ½ prem. and bought at ¼ prem.—Silver is dull; the brokers take it from their customers at par, but will not buy any quantity at less than 1 dis.

Eastern sight exchange in good demand. We quote on New York ⅛ prem. New Orleans nominal at par to ¼ prem.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

There is a steady demand for money, and business paper of fair quality and long dates is more freely offered and is selling at higher rates, while signatures not considered as undoubted are very difficult to sell at any price.

We quote—

	⅌ ct. ⅌ annum.
Loans on call, stock securities	6 @ 7
Do. do. other good securities	7 @ 8
Prime endorsed bills, 60@90 days	6½@ 7
Do do. 4@6 months	7 @ 8
First class single signatures	8 @10
Other good bills	10 @12
Names less known	12 @15

Foreign exchange is easier, both for bankers' and commercial signatures, and produce bills are selling at very irregular rates. We learn of sales as low as 108¾@108⅞ for second class with bills of lading attached, but this is too low for a regular quotation. We quote sixty day bills on London 109@109⅞ for commercial, 110@110⅛ for bankers', do at sight 110⅞@111⅛.

The imports of dry goods continue in excess of the corresponding date in either of the last two years, but consist largely of fabrics designed for the fall trade.

Foreign Imports at New York.

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port...$	884,775	$ 4-7 753	$1,299,637
Thrown on market...	332,357	577,891	1,164,332
Since January 1st.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port...$	42,082,566	$19,769,841	$47,799,856
Thrown on market...	35,569,730	24,986,006	48,376 456

The New York Times of Friday says:

The demand for money was rather moderate from regular dealers at most of the banks. There are one or two exceptions in the large banks in Wall street. The disposition continues to be to refuse long date bills except at advance of rates of 7 to 9 per cent, but we still hear of some very choice paper for ninety day acceptances being done at 6 per cent. Stock brokers continue to be moderate borrowers on demand at 5 to 6 per cent. Most of the lenders demand 6 per cent.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday says:

Monetary affairs continue quiet in this city. The demand for money is moderate, and the supply ample for all the requirements of the legitimate trade of the city. The fact cannot be denied, however, that the market would soon become tight were the demand materially increased.

Eastern exchange continues close, and the ruling rate for sight drafts is premium for bankable funds. New Orleans sight is ½ premium. Currency is in moderate supply. It is still quoted at 1¼@1½ per cent. discount. But little is doing in time bills.

The weekly Bank Statement shows a decrease in the circulation of the city banks amounting to $41,100, an increase in exchange maturing of $41,397, and a decrease in coin on hand of $ 6,672.

Bourbon House Stock Market—Crenshaw & Carrithers

Louisville, June 7, 1859.

There have been a good many cattle in the market and prices are on the decline. The demand is not great. Prices range from 4 to 4½c for the best. Common from 3 to 4c ⅌ lb. The number of receipts for the week has been 167.

Sheep remain about the same with a tolerable supply. Prices from $1 50 to $3 for old sheep. Lambs from $1 to $2 25 ⅌ head. Number received during the week 245.

Hogs dull with plenty on the market. Prices are on the decline, from 4 to 5¼c ⅌ lb. Number received during the week 465.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

The cattle market is well supplied; first quality is worth from $4 to $5, second rate from $3 50 to $4, third rate from $2 50 to $3 ⅌ 100 pounds gross. Total number received during the week 87.

Hogs are dull; they are worth from $3 75 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 pounds gross, and the market is glutted. Total number received during the week 800.

Sheep are worth from $1 50 to $3 ⅌ head, and the market is moderately well supplied. Total number received during the week 249.

New York, June 6—P. M.

Cotton buoyant—sales 700 bales at 10¼ for middling uplands. Flour quiet; sales 9500 bbls. Wheat firm; sales 5000 bushels. Corn firm; sales 3 000 bushels at 93½c for Western yellow. Pork firm at $16 80@17 for mess and $14 62½@14 75 for prime. Cut meats heavy at 8¾@8¾c for shoulders and 7c for sides. Lard heavy at 11¾@11⅞c. Linseed oil dull at 63@64c. Hides dull. Western 21¾c. Tallow dull at 11c. Whisky heavy at 27¾@28c.

Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island 58¾, Illinois Central bonds 55¾, Michigan Southern 8¼, Missouri 6's 84¼, Michigan Central 41½, Erie 5¾, Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 70.

Cincinnati, June 6, P. M.

Flour more active; buyers keep at last quotations—$6 50@6 75 for superfine. Wheat firmer; prices looking better. Oats heavy at 55c—56c asking rates. Whisky very firm at 26¾c. Rye dull at 95c and drooping; sales at 90@92c. Provisions unchanged; market too dull to establish prices, but they are nominally unchanged. Exchange advanced to ¼ per cent. without change in supply or demand. Money market quiet. Missouri notes still the prominent subject of discussion.

New Orleans, June 6, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 3,000 bales; market generally unchanged. Flour advancing; sales at $6 75. Corn advanced 10c; white $1 20. Oats 65c. Freights of cotton to Liverpool advanced 1-16; taken at 5-16.

Baltimore, June 6, M.

Flour very dull and nominally quoted at $7. Wheat heavy; sales at $1 65@1 75 for white and $1 4 @1 50 for red. Corn active and prices steady; white 85c and yellow 88@90c. Provisions quiet but in fair demand; bacon shoulders 7¾c, sides 9¾; mess pork lower at $17@17 25. Whisky unchanged; Ohio held at 29@30c.

Cincinnati, June 6.

Flour dull and unchanged; holders firm and holding back; 2,400 bbls received in 48 hours. Whisky active; sales 600 bbls at 26¾@26⅝, indicating a further advance. Wheat dull and prices lower; sales of 600 bushels prime white at $1 54, 300 do good do, $1 40. Corn steady at 80c, with sales 600 bushels. Rye moda ate at 95c. Barley steady at 60@63c. Oats dull and lower; sales 500 bushels at 54c. Provisions—nothing doing this morning; after Saturday's report 100 bbls mess pork sold at $16 50; 30,000 pounds bacon at 9@10¾c.

New York, June 6, M.

Stocks dull and heavy; Chicago and Rock Island 58¾; Illinois Central 56; Illinois Central bonds 80; Michigan Southern 9¾; New York Central 72¾; Pennsylvania Coal Company 81½; Reading 39¾; Missouri 6s 84¼; Galena and Chicago 64¼; Michigan Central 42; Panama Railroad 119; Pacific Mail Steamship Company 69¾; Lacrosse Land Grants 17; Tennessee 6s, 91.

Flour heavy; sales of 8,000 bbls at $6 40@6 70 for State, $7 10@7 30 for Ohio, and $7 25@7 60 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales of 7,000 bushels at $1 30 for Milwaukie Club and 95c for unsound. Chicago spring corn firm; sales of 20,000 bushels at 87@88c for mixed and 92c for white. Pork firm at $16 87½ for mess, $14 62½ for prime. Lard firm at 11¾ @12c. Whisky firm at 28c. Oats lower at 48@56c.

New Orleans, June 3, M.

Sales of cotton to-day 1500 bales at a decline of ⅛; Orleans middling 10¾@11c—the steamer's news caused a decline—sales of the week 16,750 bales—receipts last week 3,500 bales against 9000 bales last year—exports 19,000 bales—total 1,657,000 bales—receipts ahead of last year 126,500 bales—receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year 671,000 bales—stock at New Orleans 105,000 bales. Sugar buoyant at an advance of ⅛c—sales at 6c. Corn advanced —sales at $1 10. Coffee firm at 11½@12—sales of the week 3900 bags—stock at New Orleans 26,000 bags against 22,000 last year.

Exchange on London 109½@110¼, on New York 1¾ discount; at sight ¾ premium.

New York Cattle Market, June 1.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality, per cwt.	$11 50@12 00
Ordinary	11 00@11 25
Common	10 50@11 00
Inferior	9 50@10 25
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	55 00@65 00
Ordinary	45 00@50 00
Common	35 00@40 00
Inferior	20 00@28 00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ⅌ lb	6 @ 6½
Ordinary	5½@ 6
Common	4 @ 5
Inferior	3 @ 4
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality, ⅌ head	5 00@ 6 00
Ordinary	4 25@ 4 75
Common	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior	3 00@ 3 50
SWINE.	
First quality	6¾@ 7
Other qualities	6 @ 6½

The market opened with a fair demand for beef cattle which were of an unusually good average quality, but which sold at a decline of half a cent a pound on last week's quotations, owing to an increase in the receipts. We have rarely seen so many first class cattle on sale at a time, and we did not see a single lot of inferior cattle in the yards. Quite a number of the offerings were still-fed, but were in good request at our quotations. There were about 240 head sold at Bergen Hill on Monday at prices ranging from 10 to 11½c. The sales yesterday at the 44th street yard were light, as holders were firm at prices above the views of buyers. The old practice of selling cattle on Sunday has recently been revived, much to the disgrace of the city, and the proprietors of the yards in particular, and the sales on last Sunday amounted to not far from 400 head. There should be a peremptory stop put to Sunday traffic. Let the police look to it. Prices yesterday ranged from 9½ to 12c, with but few sales at the inside price.

Cows and calves are in moderate request, and prices are unchanged.

Veal calves are plenty and in moderate request at previous rates, but with a downward tendency.

Sheep and lambs are very plenty and very dull, and prices had declined fully 50c per head on the average. The receipts have been much heavier than usual, and prices have ranged from $4 25 to $1 50@$5 50 and $6 for extras.

Swine are in fair supply and sell moderately at our quotations. On sale 1,955

We make the following extract from the monthly circular of Messrs. John Smidt & Co., for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Jausen of that house:

Louisville, June 1, 1859.

The demand for tobacco continued brisk up to about the middle of last month, when the war news from Europe momentarily checked operations, and caused a rapid decline of about ¾c per pound, particularly on lower grades. It appears, however, as if on second thought our buyers did not expect the European war would necessarily depress tobacco prices; at least they seem to think that the article will soon commence to move again in foreign markets, as consumption perhaps increases, while cultivation must decrease. We rather doubt the correctness of this supposition, and believe that the influences of a war upon tobacco markets cannot be calculated with any possible accuracy.

Our prices here soon recovered, and are now nearly as full again as before the arrival of the war news.

During last week our tobacco sales showed an unusual degree of attraction and activity. May 24th and 25th had been designated as exhibition and premium days for the best hogsheads of different kinds.

The auction sales of these days went off very spirited, and at high figures generally. This public and fair competition for premiums will have a most beneficial influence upon planters, and we hail with pleasure the plan to hold here next year a national exhibition for premiums open to all States.

The quality of tobacco sold here during the month, with the exception of the above mentioned two days, was again rather light and inferior; heavy descriptions, shipping, manufacturing, and fine cutting leaf remain scarce and command high prices.

We have heard nothing unfavorable about the young tobacco plants. Farmers are commencing to set out, and the season has been good so far.

Our rivers are falling fast, and navigation is likely to become difficult in a very short time.

Sales since Nov. 1, 1862, com't of season			10,473 hhds.
" " "	1853		8,185 "
" " "	1854		8,178 "
" " "	1855		8,293 "
" " "	1856		6,461 "
" " "	1857		13,717 "
" " "	1858		10,937 "
Sales during May,	1853		3,061 hhds.
" "	1854		1,703 "
" "	1855		1,886 "
" "	1856		3,575 "
" "	1857		1 477 "
" "	1858		4,191 "
" "	1859		3,417 "

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET.

June 1.

We condense the following from the Circular of T. & H. Messenger:

No marked feature has occurred in the tobacco market since our last review, while the passing transactions have been characterized by apathy, both buyers and sellers being apparently at a loss to predict what effect will be produced by the disturbed elements on the Continent of Europe, which can only be determined by awaiting the future. Certain it is, that early purchases at the West, if realized at this juncture, would doubtless prove otherwise than remunerative. The new crop is arriving with some freedom, but it is yet too early to determine its relative character, compared with that of last season; so far as we have seen, the comparison is certainly unfavorable. Our quotations, which are unchanged, apply at present to old crop, sufficient progress not having been made in sales of new, to furnish a suitable basis of prices.

The sales for the month are 650 hhds Kentucky, 40 do Virginia, and 50 do Maryland. We are unable to present any new features favorably affecting manufactured tobacco, the market ruling dull for all descriptions. The sales do not come up to the usual average for May. Prices are rather weak, but no change is found necessary. The most unfavorable circumstance is the continued augmentation of stocks, the effect of which has been previously alluded to that it is unnecessary now to repeat. Sales for May, 1859, 13 148 packages: stocks 45,416 do; do 1858, 15,-8 3 do—stocks 30,409. The market for seed leaf and Florida remains unchanged. All foreign demand having closed, we are dependent on domestic requirements; hence the market rules heavy and prices are tender. Florida is much out of favor. The business in Virginia has been moderate at unchanged prices. The stock of Cuba is rendered quite light by some late sales. The market closes quiet for both Havana and Cuba.

[Telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

[From the Financial Article of the Independent of the 3d instant.]

The effects of the European war upon our monetary system are becoming more and more marked. The supply of food being abundant in Europe, supplies of money became and are still the first necessity of European governments. Importations are pouring in upon us, and gold is pouring out to an extent that is alarming for its consequences in the fall. The banks have hardly woke up to what is awaiting them for money is felt to be abundant.—Still, though the circumstances point to great stringency, money will become more in demand for the fall trade.

Breadstuffs are rising in Europe, but it will take a month's steady rise to bring foreign markets up to a level with our own. Cotton is again declining, and English spinners begin to talk of working short time. No one can see the events of the war at the close of the season.

The activity has abated, and is fact drawing to a close for the season. Sales of goods have been large, at satisfactory prices. The country, except from western sections, has presented a large demand for actual consumption.—Prices have not suffered much abatement, as is usual at the close of a season, and the amount of seasonable goods held over is very small. Foreign and domestic goods, silk, woolen, and cotton fabrics, are equally limited to a small business.

Cincinnati Cattle Market, May 31.

The supply of beef cattle has been good during the week, and prices are again 25c ⅌ 100 lbs lower, closing dull. The sales add up 600 head. We now quote common to fair at $3 25@3 75, and good to prime $4 25@5. Some few extra sold at $5 25, but this must be considered an outside rate.

Hogs are dull but not quotably lower. We quote $4 50 @5 50 as the range, according to quality.

Sheep are about 50c lower, and we quote common to prime at 75c to $3 50 each.

New Orleans, June 1.

Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales; market generally unchanged. Sugar dull at 5¼@8¼c. Flour dull at $6⅞. Oats quiet at 60c. Freights of cotton to Liverpool ⅛.

New Orleans Cattle Market, May 31, P. M.

The market scarcely varied. A heavy stock of Texas cattle offered, but the market was about bare of Western beeves, with a fair supply of hogs and small stock at our quotations:

Beef cattle, Western, first quality	$12 50@ —
Beef cattle, Western, second quality	—@ —
Hogs, per 100 lbs net	7 50@ 8 50
Sheep, in lots, ordinary and good, per head	—@ —
Sheep, choice, per head	—@ 4 25

HARVESTERS FOR 1859.

WE are selling the following Machines at the Manufacturers' prices:

N. Y. Comb'd Reaper & Mower;
New York Reaper;
'Buckeye' Com. Reaper & Mower;
Buckeye Mower;
Kentucky Harvester, combined;
Manny's Com. Reaper & Mower.

Catalogues sent on application gratis.

PITKIN BROTHERS,
my18 wtf5ly] 515 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

In Gotham, when the sun is low,
Comes forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know
And suck it in most rapidly.
But bugs, roaches, skeeters—black or white—
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powders chance to light
In their obscure vicinity.

The effect of this powder is almost instantaneous death to all the insect tribe. Gardens can be preserved, and houses cleared of the vermin pest. IT IS FREE FROM POISON, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. All genuine signed E. Lyon. Powders for insects, pills for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.
BARNES & PARK, New York.

Also the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
jes eowlm

WILL HUGHES' TONIC CURE CHILLS & FEVER?

READ WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT IT. Dr. M. H. Head, of Middletown, Ky., writes us:

"I have been using "*Hughes' Tonic*" in my practice. It is a safe and efficient remedy in *Chills and Fever*, and is an excellent tonic in preventing a recurrence of the disease."

Dr. P. H. Mare, of Ramsey, Ky., says:

"Hughes' Tonic is bound to make a heavy run here the first sickly season. I have used it in cases of chills incident to delicate females and children. In twenty years practice in this country and the West Indies, I have not met with any medicine which answers the desired end in such cases as well as Hughes' Tonic."

Dr. Horrell, of Bullitt county, Ky., reports to us that he has used Hughes' Tonic in his practice, and finds it an efficacious remedy in chills and fever.

Prepared by SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES Louisville, Ky., and sold by druggists and merchants generally.

mar18 deod6m&eom

DROPSY CURED—EVEN THE WORST CASES.—An old Physician desires to do good and to save life by making known this wonderful mean of cure, will send the full prescription with instructions to all afflicted free of charge. Address Dr. P. O. BOYD, No. 101 FRANKLIN street, New York. jel w2

The following is a very valuable certificate from a medical gentleman:

Hartford, Ky., March 31, 1859.

Messrs. Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Ky.:

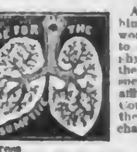
Dear Sirs: I send you your money, but have not time to write particulars about the benefits of your valuable Hope. Suffice it to say, it is worth one hundred times its weight in gold. I gave the most of it as presents, and feel well satisfied. Yours, respectfully,

BARUCH AUSTIN.

The Hope is sent in mail free of postage upon receipt of $1 50. fe8 alstm—mar 17 3-wom

Rochefort, Skarren, & Co.,
652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Rich Cabinet Furniture,
In Buhl and Rosewood,
For Parlors, Dining-Rooms, Libraries, &c.

THE firm of ROCHEFORT & SKARREN has been so long and so favorably known as to guarantee the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call. je 8 w3



A CLERGYMAN, having cured himself of consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge.

Address A. J. WHITE,
je4 w3m His Sole Agent, 10 Cortland st. New York.

$6

SEWING MACHINES!

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL.

A SEWING MACHINE FOR AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR SIX DOLLARS.

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $6 SEWING MACHINE.

IT HAS BEEN PROVED AND IMPROVED DURING THE PAST 11 MONTHS.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ADDRESS OFFICES.

J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee, 421 Broadway, New York.
J. W. BARTLETT, " 732 Chestnut St., Phila.
E. E. HIGGINS, Agent, 46 Sixth St., Cincinnati.
HIGGINS, " 92 North 4th St., St. Louis.
GEO. F. LEGGETT, " 17 Woodbridge St., Detroit.

Agencies are being established in every County throughout the United States. Applicants for agencies will address either at the above offices which are prepared to fill promptly all orders for Machines, wholesale or retail.

Send for a circular, with cuts of Machine, and samples of work.

All letters, to insure attention, must contain return postage. je w3 may28 dlm

STEAM ENGINES, &c.,
For Sale at Auction,
JUNE 15, 1859,
By S. G. Henry & Co.
AT THE FOUNDERY OF LAWSON & PEARCE.

1 Steam Engine, 16-inch Cylinder, 30-inch Stroke, on Cast Iron Frame, fitted up complete to drive Circular Saw Mill—new.
2 Steam Engines, 9-inch Cylinders, 30 inch Stroke, complete to end of Pitman—new.
3 Shop Engines, 5 and 6-inch (vertical), 18 and 30-inch Stroke, complete as they stand.
1 Boiler, 40 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, and Boiler Rigging complete.

The above will be sold in regular course after the sale of Buildings and Ground. E. A. GARDNER,
je4 dtd&wl Assignee of Lawson & Pearce.

LUNAR LIGHT

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE WORLD EXCEPT THAT OF THE SUN.

THIS LAMP burns with a pure white brilliant light equal to gas and is much cheaper than gas. The Lunar Light took the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair in Louisville. One dollar's worth of Lunar Oil gives the light of $4 16 of Lard Oil, $4 36 of Whale Oil; $3 40 of Burning Fluid; $14 26 of Candles. Half a pint burns 15 hours, costing about 3¾ cents, giving a light equal to 6 or 8 star candles. Lunar Oil is not explosive, has no disagreeable smell, and is not liable to smoke. Lamps suitable for all purposes. Call and see for yourselves at No. 5 MASONIC TEMPLE, Fourth street.

o29 GEO. BEATTY.

State and County rights for sale.

BLACK LACE MANTLES & MITTS.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, have just opened their fourth importation of Lace Mantles and Mitts, and the ladies can rely upon their being the prevailing style of the season:

Long Lace Mitts without fingers;
Do do with half do;
Short Lace Mitts without fingers;
Do do do with half do;
Children's Super Mitts;
Lace Gaunlets, elegant styles.

Among the above will be found over one hundred different patterns and of the most beautiful designs.

ORGANDIES!
ROBES!
BAREGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BAREGE WRAPPINGS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
MOURNING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The above Goods will be offered at very low figures, and purchasers can rely upon finding Goods at the very lowest possible prices. MARTIN & PENTON,
je4 j&b&weow 96 Fourth street.

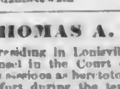
REAPING,
MOWING,
THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH FOR the Harvest of 1859 all the most approved patterns of REAPING, MOWING, & THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, HORSE HAY RAKES, GRAIN CRADLES, SNATHS, SCYTHES, &c., &c.

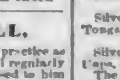
PETER & BUCHANAN,
may13 d&wlslm LOUISVILLE, KY.

Illustrated Catalogues with prices sent by mail gratis on application.

Carriages!



I HAVE on hand a large assortment of home-made Carriages of unequalled workmanship, which I offer for sale cheap. My buggies are supplied with the patent top-lifters. The top can be put down or up in a second. All persons in want would do well to call and see before purchasing. Just finished two very fine Rockaways. C. BRADLEY,



may18 d2m&w2m 173 Main street.

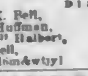
THOMAS A. MARSHALL,

NOW residing in Louisville, will continue to practice as Counsel in the Court of Appeals, and will regularly attend its sessions as heretofore. Letters addressed to him at Frankfort during the terms of the Court of Appeals, and at Louisville at other times, will be promptly attended to.

His Office in Louisville is on the south side of Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where, unless absent as above, he may be consulted, and if desired, will give written advice or opinions, and make engagements for arguing causes. jel d&wl

American Insurance Company,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Chartered Capital $500,000
Paid in and Secured $100,000



This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general Marine and Fire Insurance business on liberal terms.

Office No. 516 north side Main street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, over the Agricultural Store of G. W. Bashaw. JESSE K. BELL, President.

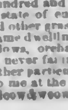
Henry Dent Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jesse K. Bell,	Wm. H. Stokes,
E. L. Huffman,	John Barbee,
Marshall Halbert,	Sam'l Cary,
Rob't Bell,	Wm. E. Card

ap 18 dem&wtyl

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



I offer for sale my Farm, located on the road leading from Glasgow to Louisville, on Beaver Creek, three miles north of Glasgow and six miles southeast of Prewett's Knob Depot, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, consisting of four hundred and ten acres of land, one-half of which is in a high state of cultivation; one hundred acres set in clover and other grasses. The Farm is well improved with a good frame dwelling, barns, stables, and negro houses, fine meadows, orchard, &c., with an abundance of fine springs of never failing water.

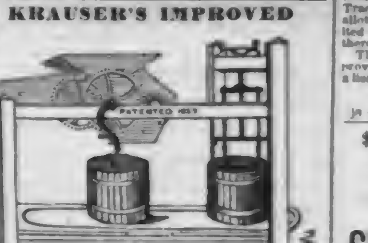
For further particulars apply to Jas. P. Garnett at Glasgow, or to me at the United States Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

mar12 deow&weow3m* J. K. GARNETT.

BEDFORD SPRINGS,
TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THIS long-established WATERING PLACE is now open for the reception of visitors. Additional improvements having been made since last season. Persons going by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad will find conveyances always ready at Jericho to convey them to the Springs. PARKER & SONS,
je4 dim&w4 Proprietors.

KRAUSER'S IMPROVED



CIDER MILL AND PRESS.
Price $40.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST ARTICLE EVER invented for Grinding and Pressing Apples and for Pressing Grapes, Cracklins, or Cheese. Also,

Warranted not to Shell or Shuck Corn make Sour Krout, or anything else of the kind.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
MANUFACTURERS,
je3 d&w4 Louisville, Ky.

Illustrated Catalogues of Agricultural Implements with prices sent by mail GRATIS on application.

Cider Mill

and Press.

MALES'
CONVERTIBLE CIDER MILL
AND
CORN SHELLER AND SHUCKER.

THE above cut illustrates this celebrated Cider Mill and Press, which, by changing the breast plate of the Mill, is converted into a very superior Corn Sheller that will shell corn with or without the husks on, delivering the husk and cob separate from the corn. This Mill has taken the premium at eleven State Fairs and at the United States Fair, besides numerous County Fairs, since its introduction in 1857, when it was patented. It has already taken fifty-five premiums, and we believe stands unrivaled as a combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. This Mill is capable of grinding two bushels of apples a minute by the power of two men and when attached to horse power can grind four bushels per minute, and can make from three to twenty barrels of cider per day. The advantage of this machine to the farmer is that he can grind and press his apples and grapes. It can also use the screw and press for lard, cheese, &c., and can have at the same time a Corn Sheller that will shell a bushel of corn a minute and a machine that will shell and shuck his corn and prepare the shucks in a first rate manner for sale to the mattress-maker's. To show what our customers think of this machine, we publish the following letters and certificates:

St. Louis, January 14, 1859.

Messrs. Munn & Co., Southwestern Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky:

Gentlemen—We are pleased to bear that you have secured the shop right to build for the West and South Males' Patent Convertible Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. Having witnessed the performance of this little machine at our last fair, we were satisfied that it was one of the most desirable and perfect machines, for grinding apples and shelling and shucking corn, that we have ever seen, and believed it would become a popular thing with our farmers. You will recollect that last year our apple crop was almost a failure; yet we sold 39 machines, and could have sold more had Mr. Males been able to supply us in time. We believe we shall sell over 100 machines this year if we have half an apple crop; and should not be at all surprised if we need several hundred, if the apple crop proves a good one. The machine does all that is claimed for it, and does it well. It shells corn rapidly, and shells and shucks at the same time if desired. In fact, we believe when it is better known it will become an indispensable machine on every good farm. We have also been advised by one of our customers, who has one of these mills, that it presses cabbage for kraut with great speed, and more effectually than any other process ever before tried. In fact, for all the purposes for which it claims adaptation, it is superior to anything in use in this country. It has not failed in a single instance to give entire satisfaction, and receives applause from every one who has seen it in use.

Truly your friends,
JOHN GARNETT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24, 1859.

Messrs. Munn & Co., Louisville:

We sold a number of Males' Cider Mills and Corn Shellers last fall, and in every instance they gave entire satisfaction, and we think it a machine well adapted to the wants of the planter and farmer. Yours,

ARMSTRONG & CO.

Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1859.

Messrs. Munn & Co., Southwestern Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky:

Gentlemen—As you have requested our opinion as to the merits of Males' Patent Convertible Cider Mill and Corn Sheller and Shucker, we take great pleasure in saying that we have witnessed the machine in operation, and that it does its work well. We think it one of the most desirable and useful of Agricultural Implements. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to our customers, believing that it will give universal satisfaction, and that it bids fair to prove an indispensable machine to every good farmer who has an orchard and who shells corn.

H. B. HOWARD,
T. D. BONDURANT,
PITKIN & BROS.,
G. W. BASHAW.

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Louisville, Ky.

BROCKMAN & FOWLER
Clarksville, Tenn.

We are now manufacturing a large number of these machines for the South and West. The price of machines complete, with press for hand power, is $40; same adapted to horse power, $45; for the Sheller and Shucker alone, $23. Liberal discounts made to the trade. Orders must be sent early to insure being filled.

MUNN & CO.,
je1 d6&w8 Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

WATER WHEEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Reynolds's Concentral Pressure Water Wheel realizes every inch of head; uses water with great economy; no trouble with back water; gives great power under very low heads.

Send for pamphlet containing particulars, &c., which will be sent free to any address by

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
may9 dlslm&w12* Oswego, N. Y.

TO INVALIDS,

SUFFERING with Consumption, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Chronic Cough or Sore Throat, Shortness of Breath, and all Diseases connected with or predisposing to Consumption. Also those afflicted with Paralysis or Palsy, Amaurosis, Diseases of the Joints, Rheumatic Neuralgia, Sciatica, Contracted Muscles, and all Diseases of the Nervous System are informed that DR. FLOWER of New York, has taken an Office on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, where he may be consulted until the 20th day of July, 1859.

Dr. F. considers Consumption a curable disease and treats it as such in all cases where there seems some chance of remedy; where there is none, palliatives only are administered.

The Treatment employed for Diseases of the Chest is by direct application to the parts affected, combined with constitutional remedies which invigorate and support the system. Health restored by his treatment.

No charge for consultation by letter or personally, or a pamphlet explanatory of the principles of his Treatment, especially in cases of Paralysis or Palsy, Neuralgia, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, Contracted Muscles, and kindred diseases.

Office hours from 9 till 12 and from 1 till 5 daily.

m27 dj&b&wlm

E. W. MACDONALD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF
Galvanized Iron Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, and Water-Coolers,
No. 49 Fourth st.,
BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MACDONALD'S IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR.
THE FRANKLIN REFRIGERATOR.
ICE CHESTS for Plantations, Steamboats, &c.
THE GLOBE WATER-COOLER.
THE ARCTIC WATER-COOLER.
WATER-COOLERS for Office Use, &c., &c.

MACDONALD'S
Improved Galvanized Iron Refrigerator,
on Practical and Scientific Principles—the best and most convenient article in use for cooling and preserving Meats, Milk Butter, Fruits, Wines, &c.

Circulars and Cards giving full description of the above-named article, will be sent to any address on application. may8 dlsm&weow4

MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

THE best and cheapest Household Remedy in the world. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful counter, external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has fled. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest, and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

PLANTERS should be always supplied with this invaluable PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician on any plantation, ready at all times, and at instant notice.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker st., New York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in every City, Town, and Village of the United States. a30 d&wly

SILVERWARE! SILVERWARE!!

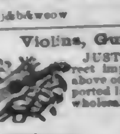
Silver Table Spoons at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.
Silver Dessert Spoons at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.
Silver Tea Spoons at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.
Silver Forks and Silver Knives at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.
Silver Butter Coolers at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.
Silver Asparagus Tongs, Ice Tongs, Sugar Tongs, Pickle Tongs, Beef Tongs, Salad Tongs, &c., at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.
Silver Pitchers, Silver Urns, &c., at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S. Goblets, Silver Tumblers, Silver Cups, &c., at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S.

The largest and best assortment of Silverware in the city can be found at FLETCHER & BENNETT'S,

m17 j&b&w 83 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

LAWNS! LAWNS!!
Only 12 1-2 Cents per Yard!
Usual Price 25 Cents!
FIVE CASES
Just Received by Express!
ARE PERFECTLY FAST COLORS!
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
107 FOURTH STREET,
m19 d&w Between Market and Jefferson.

Chickering & Son's Piano Fortes.



ANOTHER large invoice of these superb instruments has just been received. Purchasers should call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Chickering and Steinway Pianos, 539 Main street, je3 j&b&weow etween Second and Third.

Violins, Guitars, Flutes, &c.

JUST received a large assortment (direct importation from France) of the above of the finest description ever imported in this city. For sale at low rates wholesale and retail by

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
Importers of Musical Goods.
m23 j&b&wtw 539 Main street.

Marshal's Sale

B. Monroe, &c., against J. B. Stewart, &c. } In Chancery, No. 2,394.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us will, on Wednesday June 29, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on a credit of one, two, and three years, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A Tract of Land in Jefferson county, Ky., set apart and allotted to Jos. B. Stewart, of which a plat will be exhibited on the day of sale, which will be sold in parcels as therein subdivided.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

W. L. D. WHIPPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BALEE, } Deputies
je wd&dtd4je THO. A. MORGAN, }

$1,000 in Gold for Three Dollars.

L. D. SINE'S
THIRD ART-UNION
GIFT DISTRIBUTION!!
$20,000 IN VALUABLE PRIZES!
300 PRIZES IN AMERICAN GOLD!
OF PRIZES RANGING FROM $3 50 TO $1,000 EACH.

Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each—10 splendid Oil Paintings and Engravings—Ladies' Garnet, Coral, Cameo, and plain Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings; also, Ladies' Locket Breastpins; Gents' Diamond, Opal, and Garnet Pins; Fine Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens, silver extension, &c. Seal Rings; Goldstone and Locket Rings; Regard and plain Gold Rings; Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Gold Lockets, &c., &c., &c.

Whole Number of Prizes—1800.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 7,000.

More than an Average of 1 Chance in 4 Tickets.

Single Tickets $3; three Tickets $8; Six Tickets $15

To be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, June 27, 1859.

L. D. SINE would announce to the public that, in addition to his regular Monthly Gift Enterprise, he will give his Third Grand Art-Union Distribution on Monday, 27th day of June next, on which occasion will be distributed 1800 Beautiful and Costly Prizes, valued at $20,000. Among the Gifts will be found—

Three Hundred Prizes in American Gold, ranging in sums from $3 50 up to $1,000 each; 300 excellent Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each; 10 beautiful Oil Paintings and Engravings, worth from $10 to $300 each; the remaining prizes consisting of Ladies' Breastpins and Ear-rings; Gents' Diamond Breastpins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens, silver extension, &c.

The Paintings will be exchanged for Watches or Jewelry at the lowest cash prices, if desired, by the ticket-holders. All prizes drawn by persons not present will be forwarded to the ticket-holders within one week from the day of drawing, either by mail or express, free of expense and at my risk. Persons at a distance who cannot attend the drawing themselves will stand the same chance as though they were present, but if they desire it they can appoint any one to attend for them, who resides in Cincinnati, or who may be in the city on the day of drawing.

A list of drawn numbers will be forwarded to ticket-holders, whether fortunate or not.

The usual premium of ten per cent. in jewelry will be allowed to agents selling six tickets or upward. Agents selling fifty or upward will be allowed a premium of ten per cent. in gold.

All responsible persons are requested to act as agents for the sale of my tickets. In ordering tickets for this Enterprise, be sure and say, "For your Third Art-Union Drawing," otherwise tickets might be sent for my regular monthly Enterprise. Agents are particularly requested not to order more tickets than they have a certainty of selling. All unsold tickets must positively be returned at least one week previous to the day of drawing, in order that I may be able to dispose of them in Cincinnati, Ohio, Covington, and Newport, Ky.

All orders must be addressed, L. D. SINE, Box 718 Cincinnati, Ohio. je8 w7

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!—J. A. COLBY & Co., 114 Randolph St., Chicago. The original Gift Book store, established 1854, now permanently situated at the above address, enabled by their long experience in the business, now offer greater inducements than ever before, and will continue to make it their endeavor to conduct their business with greater liberality than that of any other house in the country.

A new and revised Catalogue is now ready, containing the largest and best classified list of Standard and Miscellaneous Books ever published. We offer unequalled inducements to agents forming clubs.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

The following is a schedule of property which will be given to purchasers of books at the time of sale:

	WORTH FROM	
Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever, and Lepines	$30 00 to	$100 00
Silver Watches, Patent Lever, Full Jeweled, Hunting Cases, open face and Cylinder Escapement	12 00 to	40 00
Gold Lockets—Large size, four glasses and two glasses with spring—large and small size, with snap	2 50 to	12 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Florentine, Painted, Lava, Goldstone, Garnet, and Coral sets of Pins and Drops	5 00 to	25 00
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Chatelaines	4 00 to	16 00
Gents' Fob and Vest Chains	10 00 to	30 00
Sets Cameo, Gold-Stone, Painted, Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved and Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons, and Bosom Studs	3 00 to	16 00
Gold Pencils with Pens, large, medium, and small size	3 50 to	7 00
Silver Pencils with Gold Pens, large, medium, and small size, double and single extension cases	3 00 to	5 00
Gents' Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold Chased, and Plain Rings	1 00 to	7 50
Gents' Gold Bosom Pins, Cluster with Opal, Coral Pins, Onyx, Garnet, &c.	1 20 to	10 00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns	12 00 to	20 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Gold-stone, Chased and Plain oval Bracelets	3 00 to	30 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles	50 to	6 00
Gents' Pen and Pocket Knives	50 to	3 00
Pearl and Morocco Porte Monnaies	50 to	3 50
Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Guard Slides	1 50 to	5 00
Gold Crosses, small, medium, and large	3 00 to	7 50

Besides other gifts, comprising a large and valuable assortment of miscellaneous articles, varying from $1 to $25.

One of the above articles will be given to the purchaser of each book at the time the book is sold.

Address all orders, letters, and applications for Catalogues, &c., to J. A. COLBY & CO.,
je8 w17 114 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

1280 Acres of Land for Sale,
IN S. W. MISSOURI.

THE undersigned as agent for the proprietor will sell the following described lands at the remarkably low price of $3 per acre, if applicat on be made within four months:

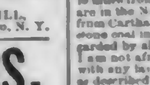
All of Section 36, Township	30,	Range 30	....	640 acres.
N ½ "	27,	" 30,	" 30	.... 160 "
S E ¼ "	27,	" 30,	" 30	.... 160 "
S W ¼ "	26,	" 30,	" 30	.... 160 "
Total				1280

The above lands are situated on the head springs of Coon or Double Trouble Creek with good living water, as well as the soil is red lime-stone, the size of the best of wheat and corn lands, and the timber is good. About 8 or 10 acres are cleared, attached by 2 miles from timber, and about 9 or 10 miles from the very best flouring mill now being built. They are in the S. E. part of Jasper county, three to nine miles from Carthage to Osceola, which are in abundance a few miles from them. They are in the nearest and best in S. W. Missouri. I am not afraid to show them, and challenge competition with any land in South-West Missouri. I warrant them as described.

ALSO—several fine farms in this and adjoining counties, and several houses and lots in Booneville. L. B. BOYLE.

Booneville, Mo., April 9, 1859.—jel w4*

PIANOS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.



WHEREAS many persons in Kentucky and the adjoining States who desire to purchase Pianos are deterred by the trouble, risk, and expense of getting the instruments safely to their own houses, therefore the undersigned, travelling agent for the sale of PETERS, CRAGG & CO.'S PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, made in Louisville, Ky., proposes to sell Pianos, deliverable and put up in the houses of purchasers at his own (the agent's) risk and expense, anywhere in the Western and Southern States, at the same prices as at the ware-room in Louisville.

For terms and any information, address the undersigned, care of Peters, Cragg, & Co., Louisville, Ky.

P. G. BRYAN.

Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1859.—je3 w2*

FRESH FRUITS ALL THE YEAR.
THE YEOMANS
FRUIT BOTTLE,

FOR utility, convenience, economy, and safety, is unequalled for preserving Fruits in a fresh state, in any climate, an indefinite time. "Having used these Bottles, we find them exceedingly convenient and just the thing wanted."—John J. Thomas in the Register of Rural Affairs.

For descriptive and price Circulars, address the proprietor at Walworth, Wayne County, New York.

m31 d&w4 T. G. YEOMANS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

THE importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the forests of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant were instantly destroyed.—This fact was made use of to protect their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, January 31, 1852.

"Mr. Emanuel Lyon—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders for exterminating insects, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

New York, October 1, 1858.

Mr. E. Lyon—*Dear Sir*: We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants, and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON,
M. D., Chemist.
LAWRENCE REID,
Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"New York, November 8, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and pills, Letters Patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other person. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular ones, 50 cents and $1—Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARK,
13 and 15 Park Row, New York.

Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

ap27 weowtm

A NEW STYLE. PRICE $50.

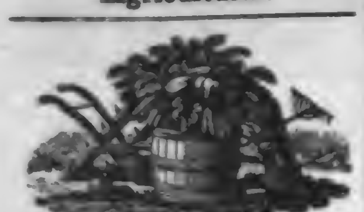
THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. We well regulated family can afford to do without a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, made expressly for family sewing.

They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are so fastened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch be cut. It is equally beautiful and durable upon any fabric, whether it be linen, cotton, silk or cotton from ordinary spools. The seam is hemmed, by a mere change of spools.

Offices—495 Broadway, New York, — Fourth street, Louisville; Hill's Block, Lexington; — Paris, Hopkinsville, and Danville.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.



☞ As we called the attention of our readers a short time since to the subject of putting up butter in May and June for winter use, so as to market that made fresh in winter at uniformly high prices, we now call their attention to the importance of good clover hay as winter fodder for milch cows.

We know of no other dry food that will produce butter of good color in winter. We do not pretend to say that pretty good butter cannot be made without clover hay, but all first rate butter must have more or less of that peculiar golden tint that is so much admired by all lovers of butter, and good clover hay will make it; and as it is about as cheap as any other, why not have it? Cattle consume it with equal avidity as any other hay, and we are satisfied it is just as nutritious.

We saw a short time ago an article recommending clover and timothy mixed as being superior for horses and cattle; this we do not like, as there is too much difference in the time of ripening of the two grasses. Our practice for making good clover hay is to cut it about the 10th of June, when about one-half the blossoms have turned brown. In good weather for haying, all that is cut in the forenoon is spread after the scythe and put into cocks in the afternoon of the same day; but if the weather is not bright it may be suffered to remain in the swath until you can give a good half day's sun, and then cock for a few days, say two or three, when it will be necessary to open the cocks again and give it a good airing; then put it in cocks again for two or three days and haul to the barn or under a shed and pack away, giving a little salt as you pack it, say about half a gallon to the ton. In this way you can have clover hay that will be relished by all kinds of stock, and that will afford you comfort in dispensing it and witnessing its effects in their good condition. Don't try to make butter from a cow that has to roam all day through a stalk field, picking here and there a piece of dried shuck, full of dirt, and returns at night to "hump herself" by the side of a fence to keep from freezing and falling to pieces—no! no!! no!!!

COMPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM YARD MANURE.—In our volume for 1857, Prof. S. W. Johnson presented to our readers an abstract of the very elaborate investigations made by Dr. Voelcker (at present the Chemist of the Royal Ag. Society of England) in reference to various questions and topics included under the above general title. This abstract was made so, however, not from the original communication of Dr. V., in the Journal of the Royal Ag. Society, but from an outline or synopsis thereof by the celebrated Stoeckhardt, author of "Chemical Field Lectures," in a German Chemical Journal. As reference is frequently made to the results of these elaborate investigations and analyses, in discussions as to surface manuring, and the best times and methods of applying barn yard manure, and as there is probably no higher authority to be quoted or appealed to on the subject of the comparative composition of fresh and fermented manure, or that of the changes which it undergoes in passing from the one to the other, we have been induced to lay before our readers the main features of Dr. V.'s researches, and the more important, for practical purposes, of the various results and inferences to which those researches led him, without encumbering them with a mass of analytical details, seldom either interesting or instructive to the general reader or the practical farmer. The original communication of Dr. V. seems much better adapted to our purpose than the German synopsis of it in a chemical journal, from which Prof. J. prepared the abstract of it, to which we have referred.

The manure experimented upon was composed of the droppings of horses, cattle, and hogs, mixed with the straw that had been used as litter, and very thoroughly worked over, so as to insure a mixture of uniform composition. Of a lot of manure thus prepared, analyses were made at several times within a year, or while yet fresh, and at sundry stages of its decomposition.

The first analyses were made of the fresh manure, when it was only fourteen days old; and in this condition, it gave the following general results:

		Containing nitrogen.
Water	66.17	
Soluble organic matter	2.48	.149
do inorganic matter	1.54	
Insoluble organic matter	25.76	[illegible]
do inorganic matter	4.05	
	100.00	.643

On subjecting the fresh manure to analysis for ammonia, the percentage of that substance in the free state, or state of volatile carbonate, was found to be .034, and in the state of fixed salts .088—thus showing that the amount of ready formed ammonia in fresh manure is very trifling. So small indeed was the amount of this substance going off in the form of volatile carbonate, that a delicate reddened litmus paper held over the manure was not affected at first, and only slightly changed to blue after the lapse of a couple of hours. Total percentage of ammonia, developed and undeveloped, was .780, or of nitrogen, .643.

In the ash—mineral organic portion—of this manure in a fresh state, were found silica, phosphate of lime, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, chloride of sodium, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, oxide of iron, and sand, with phosphates containing .178 per cent. of phosphoric acid, in addition to that in the phosphate of lime. As the exact proportion in which each of these was found is unimportant for practical purposes, we omit the tabular statement thereof; but think it of importance to call attention of practical men to the fact, which a glance at the above-named mineral ingredients will suggest at once to some, namely, that farm-yard manure is well entitled to the name of a perfect and universal manure, inasmuch as it contains all the constituents which our cultivated crops require to bring them to perfection, and is suited to almost every description of agricultural produce.

An inspection of the analytical results just mentioned, will bring to view some other particulars of practical value, as:

1. That fresh farm yard manure, resembling that analyzed—upon which no rain had fallen, and the water of which was consequently due to the urine and the moisture of the droppings and the litter—consists, in round numbers, of two-thirds water, and of one third dry matter.

2. That in fresh dung the proportion of soluble matters, both organic and mineral, is quite small comparatively, with the insoluble. This circumstance fully explains the slow action of fresh dung when compared with the effect which a well rotted manure is capable of producing.

3. That, comparatively speaking, but little nitrogen and of course but little ammonia exists in fresh dung in a state in which it can be assimilated by the growing plants. Most of the nitrogen, as we shall see by and by, is gradually liberated as the fermentation of the dung progresses.

4. That as far as the inorganic or mineral fertilizing substances are concerned, we find in farm yard manure, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, silica, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, and carbonic acid—in short, all the minerals, not one excepted, that are found in the ashes of cultivated crops.

5. That of organic fertilizing matters we find in farm-yard manure some which are readily soluble in water, which contain comparatively a large proportion of nitrogen, and others insoluble in water and which contain comparatively a small proportion of nitrogen. The former readily yield ammonia, while the latter principally give rise to the formation of humic acids and similar organic compounds. These organic acids constitute the bulk of the brown vegetable substance or rather mixtures of substances which pass under the name of humus.

Fermented Farm-yard Manure.—With the design of ascertaining the changes which farm-yard manure undergoes in keeping, Dr. Voelcker submitted to analysis a sample of rotten dung, produced under the same circumstances under which the fresh manure was obtained. The rotten sample was at least six months old, possessed a dark brown, almost black color, and appeared to be well fermented short dung.

The general composition of this dung was as follows:

		Containing nitrogen.
Water	75.42	
Soluble organic matter	3.71	.297
do inorganic matter	1.47	
Insoluble organic matter	12.82	[illegible]
do inorganic matter	6.58	
	100.00	.606

The proportion of ammonia present in a volatile form was found to be .046, and in the form of salts, .057—an amount, it may be seen by referring back, not much larger than in fresh dung produced under the same circumstances.

A comparison of these analytical results with the numbers obtained in the analysis of fresh manure, exhibits several striking differences:

1. The well rotted dung contains 10 per cent. more water than the fresh. This larger percentage of water may in part be accidental; but it seems highly probable that rotten dung will always be found more moist than fresh dung upon which no rain has fallen.

2. Weight for weight, well rotted farmyard manure is richer in soluble fertilizing constituents than fresh dung, and therefore is adapted to produce a more immediate and powerful effect on vegetation.

Changes During Fermentation.—The principal changes found to occur during the process of fermentation, or, more properly, putrefaction, are these:

1. The proportion of soluble matter, both organic and inorganic, rapidly increases, and is more easily washed out by rains, as well as more readily available for the growth of plants.

2. Peculiar organic acids are generated during this process of decomposition, which acids (humic, ulmic, &c.) form with potash, soda, and ammonia, those dark colored, very soluble compounds, and give the dark color to the drainings.

3. Ammonia is produced from the nitrogenous constituents of the dung, and is fixed for the greater part by the humic substances produced at the same time. That portion of the ammonia which is not fixed escapes in the air.

4. Organic substances decrease and mineral ones increase proportionately during decomposition. This loss of organic substance is accounted for by the formation of carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and light carburetted hydrogen or marsh gas.

The practical result of these changes is, that fresh manure, in ripening, becomes concentrated, more easily available to plants, and consequently more energetic and beneficial in its action. But this desirable result is not usually attained without some loss of fertilizing matter. In answer to the question, whether or not the loss is considerable, Dr. V. remarks that the mineral matters being non-volatile, must remain, if care be taken to avoid their being washed away by heavy falls of rain; that the carbonaceous matters are not of very high value, and that the only other consideration which can come into consideration are the nitrogenized matters. The question may therefore be thus simplified: Is the fermentation of farm yard manure necessarily attended with any appreciable loss in nitrogen? Dr. V. is inclined to regard this loss as quite insignificant, inasmuch as rotten dung, freed from water, contains more nitrogen than fresh, and as the process of decomposition is attended with the simultaneous formation in the manure heap of humus compounds and carbonaceous matters, which are excellent fixers of ammonia. The loss which does occur in exposed heaps is rather from rains washing out the soluble nitrogenized matters, than from the escape of volatile ammonia. The loss which manure heaps undergo is principally during the warm or more rainy seasons of the year, and occurs principally after the constituents have become more soluble by decomposition. Thus he found that at the end of April there was nearly the same amount of nitrogen as there had been at the beginning of November, when the manure was fresh; whereas, at the end of August, 27.9 per cent. of the total amount of nitrogen, or nearly one-third of the entire of the manure, had been wasted in one way or another.

A [illegible] is certain that for some purposes fresh dung can never take the place of that which is well rotted, farmers will always be compelled to submit a portion of their home-made manure to fermentation; and this being so, it will be some satisfaction to them to find direct proof in the analyses of Dr. V., that as long as heavy showers of rain are excluded from manure heaps, or the manure is kept under cover or in water-proof pits, the most valuable fertilizing matters are preserved. After nine months' exposure to the weather, the total amount of dry matter has decreased very nearly 50 per cent., or from 980 to 486 pounds. This *enormous waste* may be prevented to a great extent, by applying the manure in a fresh state to the land, by saving it from washings, and in other ways.

THE COST OF HIGH FARMING.—In agriculture, as in other pursuits, the rule is to do things well, and to see freely and liberally, yet carefully and judiciously, all the means necessary for that purpose. The ground should be deeply and thoroughly worked, effectually drained and abundantly manured, and all the necessary means and appliances of seeds, implements, teams, and labor amply furnished, to do the work well and in the right time. This is the sort of farming that, in our opinion, "pays" best, and that which pays worst is that which least resembles it.

In urging our views upon our readers, we have several times taken the liberty of using the name of a friend whose practice we occasionally have the opportunity of observing, in cases his practice happens to illustrate our opinions, and his success confirms our judgment. The farming of Mr. Hawlett has been, in consequence, a topic of much discussion and interest, and of some difference of opinion. Many, we have reason to believe, have been encouraged to use their means more liberally in the permanent improvement of their estates; others have thought that such an example is not adapted to ordinary use, because it involves the command of means which does not fall to the lot of cultivators generally; while a few, comparatively, without looking into the matter at all, as we think, doubt whether such farming can, under any circumstances, be made profitable. One gentleman recently said to us very confidently: "Oh, I know all about Mr. Hawlett's farming; all the wheat he makes costs him four dollars a bushel." Taken literally, this was an absurd exaggeration, but it was designed, of course, only to express strongly the opinion that this method of cultivation is unprofitable.

Now beyond all question, the first thing to be determined as to any system or mode of farming is, does it pay? If it cannot give a satisfactory answer to this little question, it falls to the ground of its own weight. No system is worth anything which pays nothing; that is the best which pays most; not in one or two, but in a number of years, not in crops sold only, but in annual sales and solid improvement combined. One man may crop heavily, and show for a time larger annual sales than his neighbor, but the latter may show such increased and permanent value added to his property as will leave little doubt as to which has farmed most prudently.

It is no argument against any system of farm management, that there are comparatively few men capable of pursuing it advantageously, or that most men cannot command the means to adopt it. These are circumstances which make it neither better nor worse. The system itself is entirely independent of circumstances. Is it the best system when properly pursued? Let us determine this, and when determined, we do not advise that every one should adopt it at once, and without reference to his own particular circumstances, but, keeping it clearly in mind, adapt himself and his circumstances to it as much and as safely as he can.

When Mr. Hawlett commenced improving his land, it was, as we suppose, of such quality and in such condition as could be bought now in Maryland for $10 per acre and in parts of Virginia for $10.—It would average, we suppose, four barrels per acre of corn and five bushels of wheat. Supposing it to be cultivated on Mr. Hawlett's rotation of six fields of say 20 acres each, the farm would yield a crop of 80 barrels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat, and how much hay any experienced farmer may answer for himself. We would not at any rate undertake to harvest the crop from such land for all it would yield. The result of this cultivation is, that the land is worth now, as farming land, without reference to its location, certainly one hundred dollars per acre. An average crop of corn is 12 barrels per acre, or 240 from a field of 20 acres; 35 bushels of wheat, or 700 from 20 acres, and a ton and a half per acre of hay — the crop of this season on hand for sale from 70 acres being about a hundred tons.

We say now, as we have said before, that Mr. Hawlett spends for the pleasure he takes in improvement much beyond what is necessary for the increase of his crops. We mention one thing as an example—a most admirable macadamized farm road—one which, by the way, is made at little cost, and which every farmer who has stone should make as a useful way of disposing of the stone he gathers from the fields. The stone is deposited in heaps along the road as gathered, and in weather too soft for working the land are broken and put in place. No one doubts the intrinsic value of such an improvement, which, once well done, is done for a lifetime. Yet it is not a thing which many farmers would consider as necessary, and the increased product of crop is not fairly chargeable with its cost. And so of many other things which a man of means, who wishes to have everything about him in proper order, would like to do.

But the question now to be determined is not how much money this or that man may choose to spend, but how much has been spent, or how much any ordinary farmer may or must spend to produce like results in crops, and in the improvement of his land. We give then what Mr. Hawlett considers sufficient for a six years' rotation, as practiced by himself, and compared them with his actual average results during that period of time:

Fifty bushels of lime per acre, cost	$5 00
Twenty bushels of bone dust	18 00
Three hundred pounds of guano	7 50
Two bushels of seed peas	3 00
Grass seeds	1 00
Total	$34 50
As an offset to this, we have increase in corn crop 8 bbls per acre	$24 00
Increase in wheat crop, 30 bus. per acre	45 00
Increase of hay crop over its value as pasturage before, one ton per acre, or three tons in three years	45 00
Total increase of crops in six years	$114 00
Total cost per acre per annum	33 50
Increase per acre of crops over cost during six years	$80 50
Average annual increase per acre, net	$13 41

This exhibits the result in increased crops over the cost for manures. The increased cost of cultivation in labor, implements, &c., is still to be taken into account. Make this as large as we may, and it will still be largely overbalanced by the increased value of the land, which we estimate at $80 per acre.

In conclusion we say again, by way of caution, that it is not manures alone, or manures and labor combined, that produce such results. Any amount of money may be and often is fooled away by ambitious improvers, for want of skill and judgment in doing their work. What we mean to teach is, that the farmer who, by whatever means, is trained and educated for his work and understands his business as he should, need have little fear of spending too much money on his farming. We mean to say that high farming is the right sort of farming—that it is that which pays best, and that if our farmers are not capable of it they should be; and should at any rate see to it that their sons serve such an apprenticeship, both in the study of its principles and their application in practice as will fit them to follow properly the business they profess.

American Farmer.

IMPORTED MESSENGER AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—A gentleman, fully competent to the undertaking, is preparing a precise description and history of Messenger and his *immediate* descendants, for publication in the American Stock Journal. In order to render this as full and complete as possible, all persons having any knowledge of these horses are requested to aid in the matter by communicating such facts as they may deem of interest. Information is particularly desired in relation to Mambrino, Chancellor, Whynot, Hambletonian (Gen. Coles'), Plato, Tippoo Saib, Financier, Engineer, Ogden's Messenger, Bush Messenger, and others of which any person may have *definite* knowledge. Like intelligence is desired concerning any mares by Imported Messenger, and particularly as to the dam of Young Bashaw (sire of Andrew Jackson), the grand dam of Andrew Jackson, the dam of Columbus, and of all mares by Imported Messenger which are in the pedigrees of noted trotters.

Communications should be sent as soon as practicable, and addressed to the American Stock Journal, No. 140 Fulton street, New York.

HOG CHOLERA.—This disease is again spreading in various sections of the country. The Oxford (Miss.) Express says:

This disease appears to be universally prevailing among the swine of this county. On some plantations the destruction of hogs has been universal—not one hog being spared by the destroyer. The planters are exceedingly chagrined and are utterly at a loss for something to prevent the fatal disease sweeping away every hog they own. We have seen several men within a day or two who inform us that there is not a hog on their plantations, and that they owned from one to two hundred ten days ago.

The Savannah (Ga.) Republican says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from a visit to his friends in Burke county, that the hog cholera is generally prevailing throughout that section of Georgia, and that he had witnessed several cases and seen large numbers of dead hogs in the woods. Dr. Wm. H. Jones, he informs us, has lost upward of seventy head from the above cause.

The Nashville Banner says:

We learn that the hog cholera has made fearful ravages among the hogs in the lower part of Davidson and in Cheatham and Dickson counties. The hogs have been stricken down by the disease in hundreds, and the loss to farmers in those sections will be very serious.

Similar accounts have reached us from some sections of Indiana and Illinois.

FEEDING RUSTED OATS TO CATTLE.—The safety of allowing stock to feed on rusted oats and other grain having become a mooted question, and in most instances decided adversely, it may not be amiss to give the experience of a friend on the subject. He had, last year, a beautiful field of oats that was taken with the rust; feeling unwilling to lose it entirely, he turned in his milch cows and kept them there until it was entirely consumed, without the slightest unfavorable effect upon them. To the contrary they thrived and grew fat; though it is but safe to say—for without it the case might have resulted otherwise—that a large bowlder of rock salt was kept in the lot where the cattle were turned nightly. He is so thoroughly convinced that the rusted oat is harmless that he is now repeating the experiment, his present crop being in the same condition as that of last year—as, we regret to learn, is generally the case throughout the low country.

Savannah Repub.

CONTRABAND GOODS IN TIME OF WAR.—The merchants of the United States are likely to be exposed to losses during the war in Europe, for want of any well understood regulations in regard to articles contraband of war. The Journal of Commerce intimates:

That the United States has no treaty stipulations on the subject with any nation in Europe except England. There is no rule on the subject of general application. Vattel, in his Law of Nations, defines the term to include 'commodities particularly useful in war, such as arms, ammunition, timber for ship building, every kind of naval stores, horses, and even provisions, in certain junctures, when we have hopes of reducing the enemy by famine.' Most civilized nations, however, have treaties which exempt articles of food. The United States had such treaties, but it is supposed that none of them are in force. That any stipulation exists with England is not free from question.

At any rate, it is now understood that coal, as it may be used as fuel for war steamers, will be treated as contraband by England. She will also certainly include timber for ship building, tar or rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, except unwrought iron and fir planks. By the general consent of civilized nations provisions have ceased to be regarded as contraband, so that our beef, pork, and flour, and other national productions may be carried into every port not under blockade. The whole subject of contraband goods, as between France and the United States, is an entirely open one, and as to England, it is a matter of argument as to what articles are excluded as contraband or exempted. We presume our Ministers at the Courts of the belligerents, however, have already begun to look into this important subject.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

Consul Black having, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. McLane, demanded of Miramon an explanation in regard to the assassination of the Americans at Tacubaya, Miramon replied that he no longer recognized Black as the American Consul at the City of Mexico, and as McLane had recognized the Juarez government, he would thereafter hold no communication with him. He therefore left the city, after intrusting the American archives to the care of the Ecuador Legation.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.

At to-day's session of the General Assembly Dr. Rice, of Chicago, was elected to the first chair of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Dr. Willis Lord, of Brooklyn, to the second chair. Dr. Leroy J. Halsey, of Louisville, to the third chair, and Dr. William Scott, of Cincinnati, to the fourth chair. There was nothing else of importance done. The Assembly will probably adjourn to-morrow.

☞ Many persons distrust the Emperor of France and regard his protectorate of Italy as but a pretext for its annexation to his imperial sway. He has always been liberal in promises and democratic on paper. The proclamation which he issued in 1840, upon landing at Bologna, has been recalled to attention by those who doubt his sincerity. It was as follows:

I appear among you as a warm and true Democrat and Republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her minister. *Never will I try to clothe myself with Imperial robes.* May my heart cease to beat on the day when I shall forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my mouth forever be shut, if I ever say a word against the Republican sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed, should I suffer that any new name doctrines were taught contrary to the Democratic principle and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned, if I should lay a treasonable hand against the rights of the people, be it even with their consent, or against their will, by force. And now believe me, as I do believe you, and may this oath from me be like a prayer to Heaven. *Vive la Republique!*

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Republic which he adored was crushed under his heel; the imperial robes are on his back; the curse has been braved, and Republican sovereignty dethroned at the point of the bayonet. No wonder the true friends to the cause of Italy are distrustful of his actions, and doubt the sincerity of his motives.

☞ The European war causes us to brush up our geography and history. Italy is strangely divided, and almost every nation, creed, and governmental system has become someway involved in its career. France has Corsica on its west; England, Malta on the south; Austria, the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; the Pope, the States of the Church; a limited and liberal monarch has Sardinia; Republicanism flourishes in San Marino, and the worst of tyrants rules the Two Sicilies. The following statistical and geographical account of Italy, condensed for the Press from Colton's Atlas, will be interesting to our readers. Its political divisions are as follows:

	Area, sq. m.	Pop.
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom	17,647	5,007,473
Kingdom of Sardinia	29,472	5,0[illegible],245
Principality of Monaco	58	8,900
Duchy of Parma	2,362	[illegible]
Duchy of Modena	2,3[illegible]	586,458
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	8,646	1,778,021
Papal States	15,8[illegible]	2,8[illegible],115
Regency of San Marino	21	7,600
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	41,019	8,704,472
Malta, Gozo, etc	219	13[illegible],861
	119,4[illegible]	24,711,785

The French Island of Corsica, and the Turin Canton of Tessin, a part of the Valais and the Grisons and the Tyrol, also belong to geographical Italy, while Savoy is embraced in political Italy.

Lombardy is divided into nine provinces, called Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lodi Crema, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. The Venetian provinces are Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza. Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom, is bounded on the south by the Papal States, Modena, Parma, and Sardinia, and on the west by Lake Maggiore, and the Ticino, which separate it from Piedmont.

The kingdom of Sardinia is composed of the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, and Genoa. The island of Sardinia contained, in 1852, 552,665 inhabitants, and an area of 9,235 square miles. It is divided into three administrative divisions (which again are divided into provinces), as follows: Cagliari, Nuovo, Sassari. Continental Sardinia is bounded on the north by Switzerland, on the east by Lombardy and Parma, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by France. It is divided into fourteen administrative divisions, as follows: Turin, Genoa, Savoy, Alessandria, Coni, Novara, Nice, Annecy, Ivrea, Savona, Vercelli. In 1853 its revenues amounted to $21,517,415, its expenditures to $29,732,698, and its public debt to $104,922,781. Turin is the seat of government, and Genoa the principal seaport. From 1798 to 1814 the country formed a part of the French Empire.

The principality of Monaco, with its 8,200 inhabitants, is under the protection of the King of Sardinia, and is garrisoned by him. It lies between Nice and Genoa, two of the Sardinian administrative divisions.

The Duchy of Parma, which has declared for Sardinia in the present contest, is bounded by the Sardinian dominions on the south and west, and by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on the north. It is divided into the five provinces of Parma, San Donnino, Piacenza, Val di Taro, and Luinigiana di Parma. In 1852 its revenues were $1,789,905 and its expenditures $1,783,400. At the commencement of the present century it was seized by Napoleon and attached to his kingdom of Italy. After his downfall it was given to his Empress, Maria Louisa, for life.

The Duchy of Modena lies east of Parma. It is divided into seven provinces, as follows: Modena, Reggio, Guastalla, Frignano, Garfagnana, Massa, Carrara, and Lunigiana. Its capital is Modena. Its revenue in 1851 amounted to $639,282, its expenditures to $697,160, and its public debt was only $420,000.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany, over which the King of Sardinia has been proclaimed Dictator during the present war, lies south of Modena. It is divided into the six departments of Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Sienna, Arezzo, Grossetto, and the two civil and military Governments of Leghorn and the Isle of Elba. Its revenue in 1855 amounted to $5,715,984, and the expenditures for the same period to $5,763,386; the public debt to about $8,000,000. Florence is the capital, and Leghorn the chief seaport. From 1808 to 1814 it formed a part of the French Empire of Napoleon.

The Papal States are bounded on the north by Lombardy and Venice, on the east by the Adriatic sea, on the south and southeast by the Kingdom of Naples, on the west by the Mediterranean sea, Tuscany, and Modena. For administrative purposes they are divided into one civil division, Rome; six legations, Bologna, Ferrari, Forli, Ravenna, Urbino e Pesaro and Velletri; and thirteen delegations, as follows: Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, Fermo, Ascoli, Perugia, Spoleto, Rieti, Viterbo, Orvieto, Frosinone and Pon Corvo, Civitta Vecchia, and Benevento. All the civil officers of the Government, of every grade, are priests. The secular revenue, in 1853, amounted to $11,346,311, and the expenditures to $12,487,412; the public debt to $4,018,420. From 1810 to 1814 the Papal States were all incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, which Napoleon had created.

The Republic of San Marino is enclosed on all sides by the Papal dominions. It has preserved its independence for fourteen centuries, and is the oldest Republic in the world. The public revenue amounts to $6,000, and the army of this minute State consists of 80 men.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies comprises a continental portion of Italy and the Island of Sicily, which are separated from each other by the strait of Messina. Continental Naples contained in 1851 a population of 6,612,892, and was divided into fifteen provinces, as follows: Naples, Terra di Lavori, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Basilicata Capitanata, Terra di Bari, Terra di Otranto, Citra Calabria, Ultra Calabria I, Ultra Calabria II, Sannio or Molise, Abruzzo Citra, Abruzzo Ultra I, Abruzzo Ultra II.

Sicily proper is divided into the provinces of Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Caltanisetta, Girgenti, and Trapani, and contained, in 1851, a population of 2,091,586.

The revenue of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in 1850, was $20,871,000, and its public debt $91,654,000. Its tyrannical ruler is a firm ally of Austria, but his death is daily expected, and it is probable that that event will be the signal of an overpowering demonstration in favor of Sardinia. During the prosperous days of Napoleon's career, the Kingdom was successively ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat, but in 1815 Ferdinand I reascended the throne.

The Maltese Islands, Malta, Gozo, and Comino, have, since 1800, been under the dominion of Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Commissioner Reed addressed the citizens of Philadelphia this evening on the result of his mission to China, Mayor Henry occupying the chair.

After stating the earnest effort made by the Russian Ambassador and himself to induce the Chinese to yield to the demands of the English and French to avert bloodshed, he declared the assertion, that there was between the Russian Minister and himself a combination with the object of frustrating the policy of England or France, a fabrication, pure and absolute. He acknowledged that as neutrals, excluded from the councils, there sprung up intimate confidential relations with the Russian Minister, ripening into cordial friendship, but never prostituted to the unworthy cabals attributed to them. He stated that while there was no reserve on his part toward the belligerent powers, notice having been given them of every step taken in negotiations, on the other hand this was not reciprocated, the suspicion of Russian proclivity keeping secret any knowledge of the course pursued in the negotiations. He did not doubt that if he had been content to place himself silently and insignificantly beside Lord Elgin, he would have aided in securing a treaty for the United States identical with the one obtained for England. A regard for the dignity of his country precluded such a course, and separate negotiations went on with the Chinese Commissioners, and a treaty was signed on the 18th of June.

One reason for signing the treaty in advance was that there was every reason to fear a renewal of hostilities between the belligerents and of the Chinese causing an indefinite postponement of the English and French treaties.

He rehearsed the advantages obtained by the treaty, which (including the most favored nation clause), secures everything at any time granted to other nations; and professed himself not ashamed of the treaty approved by China and America, attained as it was in peace and friendliness, without a wound or unkind thought. In alluding to the Chinese tariff, he said that American cotton goods are to be imported at a lower rate than 5 per cent ad valorem, the scale adopted in the English treaty, and if the great feature of that treaty (the regulation of interior transit duties) be successful, there is every prospect of a large increase of the consumption of American fabrics, especially in Northern China.

He referred with a deep sense of gratitude to the aid and countenance received from the Russian officials, and with a proper sense of obligation to the coercion used by the belligerents, expressing the strong belief that none did then or do now more full justice to American integrity and good faith than the distinguished noblemen representing England and France. In all his intercourse with Lord Elgin there was no difference of opinion nor the least trace of personal unkindness. They parted in November last as they had met a year before, on terms of mutual kindness and respect.

NEW YORK, May 31.

It appears that Gen. Walker, who was generally supposed to be on his way to Sonora, arrived on Saturday in the steamer Northern Light, accompanied by Col. Natzemer.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The President, recently, in alluding to the charge that his visit to North Carolina was with a view to a nomination for a second term, said that nothing was further from his intention than this, and he would avail himself of the first opportunity publicly to disabuse the minds of those who suspected him of designing again to become a candidate for the Presidency.

MARRIED

On Thursday, the 19th of May, by the Rev. J. J. Johnston, Mr. BARTON W. JENKINS, of Henry co., to Miss ANNA R. BARNHILL, of Oldham co., Ky.

In New Albany, on Tuesday morning, May 31st, by the Rev. R. D. McIntyre, Mr. JAMES DEITZ, of this city, to Miss HANNAH M. BAILEY, of that city.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,
GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THE Curative Properties of the Waters of Grayson Springs being thoroughly established, whenever tested at the fountain head, in nearly all of the Chronic Diseases of the country, I therefore announce to all invalids, and those seeking to improve their condition by way of mild and pleasant remedies, that the Hotel at Grayson is ready for their reception and entertainment.

And the undersigned, feeling grateful for former patronage, pledges his best endeavors to make his entertainment such as to give general satisfaction, not only to those in search of health, but also pleasure seekers.

The Entire Establishment at these Springs will be in readiness for a full business by the first of June, at which time those in search of pleasure can begin to arrive.

Those desiring to travel to Grayson are referred to the times of stages connecting with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as advertised in the daily papers.

may14 d&wtlSept M. P. CLARKSON.

GEO. P. CAMPBELL. ROB'T M'KEE. JAS. C. CAMPBELL.
CAMPBELL, McKEE, & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ja5 d&wly

☞ It is seldom that the most beautiful dreams—even of poets—waken up into words so beautiful:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

IDOLS—A DREAM.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

From yonder forest's solemn glooms there swells
A mournful music. Is it viewless bells
Ringing to summon viewless things to prayer?
Or is it but the Winds that linger there
To chant in those old aisles their mystic rhymes,
Sad Winds! Perchance ye do confess weird crimes
To your dark Priest, the Night! * * *
But I must sleep,
For I am weary, and I would not weep,
As I shall do, if longer I remain
To list the echoes of this wailing strain. * *

And I did sleep, * * * * * *
Away, mid lovely flowers,
Fainting from perfume, in the shining showers
Of moonlight rain *He* stood. I looked on him
And mists of dreams, strange, delicate, and dim,
Rose in my soul. For shapes as bright as he,
Alas, can live but among dreams! And we,
To meet them must be dreamers. So, a haze
Of fancy hid the real from my gaze;
And through it pictures of dead Ages gleamed
In twilight haze. Again Religion seemed
All poetry. And, in each Grecian grove,
Haunted by young divinities, I strove
To find his peer. But it was all in vain,
So, with a burning heart and reeling brain,
Slow, from the gods themselves, half in despair,
I turned and wandered over galleries where
Their marble images were shrined—to see
If they—*when genius flattered them*—could be
So radiant! But no! * * *
Divinely fair
Was his sweet brow, and waves of careless hair
In golden light, around its splendor flowed;
His short, curved lip with rosy beauty glowed;
And in the violet deeps of his calm eye
Glories were prisoned! Without word or sigh,
I stood, entranced, and feared to breathe lest he
Should vanish—but he smiled and called to me
With voice of wildering sweetness—half my fear
Fled at its murmurs and I glided near,
But, as some awful fascination there
Had chained his soul, I saw that stranger stare
At Heaven—as I at him! And while I gazed
His white and blue veined hand he wildly raised—
And then among the constellations, I
Looked for a moment—pale and shudderingly
I saw an Angel leaning by the *Lyre*
Who flung his hand among its chords of fire
And woke its starry music! And, before
The lightning could have flashed, ten thousand more
Of the Eternal's brightest seraphs joined
That solemn chant! And, with their strains combined,
Shook the old spheres!

He whom I clung to then
Cried, with an echoing tone: "Let shuddering men
Behold their long-mocked God!" And whispered me
"Look on the skies!"

"Nay, I must look on *thee*—
While yet I may," I gasped. A fearful gloom
Rose to his brow: "O! thou hast sealed thy doom
With blackness—for Eternity! For more
Than the Creator doest thou not adore
The creature!" Then, with a despairing cry,
Again he pointed to the burning sky—
And still I gazed at him! And he did weep. * *

In thunder from the Heavens, vengeful and deep
Rang then these words—but these—"*From Sinai's steep
I warned ye against Idols!*" And then came
The chief Archangel, veiled in glorious flame,
And, crying: "Take the fate thou'st won!" in ire,
From the red clouds he hurled a bolt of fire—
And it was quenchless—and, it struck my soul
And a tempest of — * * Still, still I did control
My agony—and horrid things did swim
Below—around—*and still I gazed on him!*
* * * * * * *

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE LOST SONGS.

BY JOHN J. PIATT.

He lived and died; he sang sweet songs
Of flower that blooms—of bird that sings—
Of feelings sweet that through the dust
Of life lift their forgotten wings.
His earth was God's; he deemed he saw
In every path His image stand;
On every flower unseen by all,
He saw the Sabbath-resting Hand!

All things to him were dear—the voice
Of childhood-glee, of mother-love—
He clasped the dear world to his heart
And lifted eyes to bless above.
The brother-world—he knew so well—
Their brother saw and *knew him not*:
He roamed an exile in their land;
He died without their doors—*forgot*.

Years passed; the sunshine seemed more bright—
The Mays more blythe—the earth more young.
Years passed on, sweetest lips grew sweet
When many an orphan song was sung.
Flowers human grew to musing men
By those song-children plucked and given:
All mornings gladdening took the pulse
Of those strange skylarks in their heaven!

Now many a little orphan child
Of song looks up into the eyes
Of Pride and Hate and Wrong, and sings
Till tears of Love and Pity rise.
These are the songs the poet sang
Unnoticed o'er the earth long years—
And the world wonders where he lies;
They seek to name his grave with tears.

None knows: no rose was planted there,
Remembering him—no lettered stone:
Those little songs, that wandered lost,
Are all that knew the poet lone.
"Ah," the world cries, "our brother died
Without—we heeded not his call!"
The proud world sighs: "These orphan songs
May live within the hearts of all."

[Telegraphed to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN PIEDMONT.—*An Inside View of Austrian Operations.*—The London Times has a correspondent at the Austrian headquarters, who sends a letter from Mortara, dated May 10th. He writes that the Austrians crossed the Ticino on the 28th April, five days after the French had passed the Western Sardinian frontier. This delay, he says, was in deference to the wish of the British Cabinet. A brigade of the fifth corps had the honor of leading the way. It crossed near Pavia, and was followed by the entire third corps. The seventh and fifth corps d'armee crossed at Buffalora, and the eighth and second crossed at Pavia. The entire invading force consisted of five corps d'armee, and were three days crossing the Ticino. The army advanced with the third corps in the center, with the fifth and seventh corps forming the right and the eighth and second the left wings. The writer says, his date at Mortara on the 10th:

This relative position having been kept until now, I need not detail the daily marches, but will briefly say that the line was gradually advanced and extended in this order until the day before yesterday, the 8th, when the headquarters of General Gyulai were at Vercelli, and the whole country north of the Po, as far as Bielle on the northwest, and the Dora Baltea on the west, was occupied by Austrian troops, almost without opposition.

The Piedmontese dug trenches across and otherwise injured the roads and placed batteries to defend them, but did not do so. At Vercelli they burned the magnificent railway bridge across the Susa, but the Austrians discovered it and withdrew the gunpowder. The non-resistance is very remarkable, for the nature of the country is such that the advance of an army can be most easily impeded. The roads are in most cases artificially raised, the fields on each side being dead flat and kept under water for the cultivation of rice, besides which, numerous canals, at several different levels, cross each other in every conceivable way. The chief opposition occurred at Valenza, where there were two fine bridges across the Po. The one the Piedmontese had themselves destroyed, and the other the Austrians determined to destroy for them. On the 2d and 4th of May they made great demonstrations as if to cross the river, both there and opposite Frassenela, and succeeded in mining the bridge on the 4th.

The enemy's attention being drawn to the named points, Gen. Brudek succeeded in crossing the Po at Cornelli with 40,000 men on a bridge constructed by the Engineers—a corps which, in Austria, has reached a wonderful degree of efficiency. He pushed on to Voghera and reconnoitered to Tortona with a powerful detachment.

In returning he blew up the railway bridge of Pontranial, which must be a serious blow to the allies.

In the night of the 4th to 5th, the Po rose 15 feet and destroyed Gen. Brudek's bridge over the Po, thus isolating him entirely.

In twenty-four hours, however, another bridge was constructed, over which he retired on the sixth, carrying off vast stores of bread, tobacco, &c., from Voghera.

At Valenza the unparalleled rise of the Po filled the first mines formed, and it was not till the 8th of May that the bridge was destroyed.

At Frassinetto, the intended deception was completely successful—quantities of boards, &c., were ordered with great ostentation at Candia, and some hundreds of laborers; on the 8th of May, some lancers led the way across a ford of the Susia to an island between that river and the Po. Four companies of Granadiers followed, and half a rocket battery. The whole under the command of Col. Puschner.

The Island is thickly covered with brushwood, so the smallness of their number was concealed from the enemy, who opened a heavy fire from the Southern bank of the Po. This was answered by the rocket battery and the granadiers, who extended themselves along the bank. The Austrians lost on the 2d before midnight one man killed and eight wounded. Of the latter one has since died. At night Capt. Swyoer, an Irishman, led over another battalion to the island, and a noise of hammering was kept up until morning, as if bridges for the passage of a large army were being constructed. During the entire night the loss to the Austrians was only three men wounded.

Here, too, the rapid rise of the Susia, which took place a few hours before that of the Po, nearly caused a loss, but happily the whole force was withdrawn in safety, owing to the voluntary exertions of the Piedmontese laborers, who saved many drowning men.

The Piedmontese reconnoitered Vercelli in the afternoon, and some skirmishing took place, but to the west of the town.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, *any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat*, INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. To PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"*If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.*"—CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.
"*Indispensable to public speakers.*"—ZION'S HERALD.
"*An excellent article.*"—NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON.
"*Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.*"—CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINN.
"*A most admirable remedy.*"—BOSTON JOURNAL.
"*Sure remedy for throat affections.*"—TRANSCRIPT.
"*Efficacious and pleasant.*"—TRAVELLER.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.
a30 d&weow

X
XX
XXX

WE HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE CONSIGNMENT a full supply of
PITTSBURG ALE,
brewed expressly for FALL AND WINTER USE which we are able to dispose of at prices to suit the times in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kegs, or Bottled for Family use. This Ale is highly recommended by Physicians for Medicinal purposes. Being the sole agents in Louisville of the celebrated brewers,
RHODES & VERNER, AND A. WOOD,
OF PITTSBURG,
we can confidently recommend our stock of ALE and PORTER to the public patronage.
LUPE & EVANS,
Crystal Palace
n20 d&wtf Corner Fifth and Jefferson sts., Louisville.

THE LOUISVILLE
WATER CURE,
ON SECOND, BETWEEN WALNUT & CHESTNUT,
IS now in full operation and ready to receive patients. Invalids who wish to take treatment will please apply to Dr. J. W. CASPARI, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, or to the Proprietor at the WATER CURE.
m24 dim&w4 JOHN ENGELN, Proprietor.

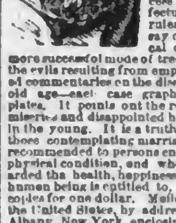
OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.
WE wish to engage active and energetic agents (either ladies or gentlemen) for every town, village, and county in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1,000 per year.
For full particulars, address (enclosing stamp),
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
my25 w3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.
THE NEW PRACTICE.—Electric Cures—Pain is the premonitor of death; relieve the pain and you check the disease.
Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is the marvel of this age, for the following, on man or beast:
Cures Rheumatism often in a day.
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes.
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes.
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three days.
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes.
Cures Earache, stiff Neck, Ague, one night.
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days.
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, 2 to 6 days.
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days.
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days.
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all Nervous and Scrofulous Affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days.
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.
Cures Scratches, Sprains, Galds, Splint, and Spavin in horses in one to six days.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Depot, Philadelphia, Penn.
N. B. Please inform me of all failures.
RAYMOND & TYLER,
No. 74 Fourth street,
may26 d2aw&weow Agents for Louisville.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS
JE MAINTIENDRAI
THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,
DYSPEPSIA.
This worst foe of humanity is so well known that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposition. Few have escaped suffering from one or another of its varied forms. In fact, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease; and, taken in this stage, we believe one remedy—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are addressing a reasoning as well as a reasonable community, we desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.
Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in impaired digestion—in which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, Desire for Solitude, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will all, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.
Females Suffering with Nausea and Debility.
A Tonic Stimulant, suitable to those peculiar periods in the life of every Female, more particularly every mother, has long been a desideratum in the medical world; something to be retained as a necessary component of every well-furnished Family Medicine Chest, to which, at those seasons recourse may be had, with the confidence of finding relief from the nausea, and restoration of strength, with perfect fearlessness of any ill consequences yet without having taken a medicine possessing antagonistic principles, to render dangerous one another medicine, should it be consequently required by the peculiarity of the disease.
All these conditions we believe to be perfectly fulfilled in BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. From the nature of all the diseases here alluded to, we have not thought proper to parade the names of those ladies who have unhesitatingly afforded us the evidence of the truth of the assertions we here make. But all and every word and all is dedicated to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. We offer one of the most sure and certain remedies for this class of affections, and all those, whether peculiar to the sex or not, which result from weakness of any particular organ or general debility of the system. Its effects are most magical, yet the cure radical. It communicates no violent shock to the system, but, gently insinuating itself through the whole frame, rouses the vital energy to normal action, and, while enabling nature to throw off the disease, thoroughly eradicates the effects of disease.
ARE YOU NAUSEATED IN EARLY MORNING—INDISPOSED TO RISE?—We earnestly request you to try the half of a teaspoonful. It surely will not harm, and we positively guarantee new access of energy and a cheerful, hopeful looking forward to the duties of the day.
ARE YOU SUBJECT TO NAUSEA BEFORE OR AFTER EATING?—Try the same quantity before each meal. As we said before, it will not harm; we assure you of relief from that disgusting loathing at the thought of food, and also from the disposition to vomit after partaking. We promise perfect digestion of what has been eaten.
If you find that the dose prescribed has been too great, diminish the quantity to suit your constitution.
READ CAREFULLY.—The genuine highly concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations which the public should guard against purchasing.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!—See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURG, PA.
Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBIRD, W. SPRINGER & BRO. (Market street, between Third and Fourth), CARY & TALBOTT (464 Market street, near Fourth) and Druggists generally.
march22 j&bcod&wjeowly

Stockholders Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
BY reference to resolutions below it will be seen that the Stockholders have the privilege for 90 days from the 10th day of April to take the reduced stock of the Company at par. After that time (if not all taken), the public will have the privilege of taking stock at the same price. This the Directory think just and right, and if the Stockholders do not avail themselves of the opportunity, they cannot complain. We are now ready to receive orders. Orders will be received from others than stockholders; orders to be filed according to priority after the expiration of 90 days.
All who have not made the loan of 50 cents per share or paid their instalments must do so before the 10th day of June next. After that time we have no discretion.
Be it resolved, That the issue and sale of five per cent. stock shall be and is hereby limited to an amount which shall not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars at par value thereof, paid and endorsed thereon, and shall never exceed that amount, unless three-fourths of the stock of the company concurring shall so direct, at a meeting specially called for that object.
Be it resolved, That the stockholders and creditors of this company shall have the preferred right to purchase of this company the reduced stock authorized at par [illegible] period of ninety days from the 10th day of April, 1859, if in the judgment of the President, the security and interests of the company otherwise demand.
W. & H. BURKHARDT,
may 4 dbs&jwtf Agents, Louisville, Ky.

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.
Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs and [illegible] ☞ Price Only Twenty-Five Cents. ☞
☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ☞



A NEW AND REVISED EDITION of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents a copy. A popular and comprehensive Treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, modes of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—nervous debility; its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe, and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on Spermatorrhoea, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practices; with a series of commentaries on the diseases of females from infancy to old age—each case graphically illustrated by beautiful plates. It points out the remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents, or five copies for one dollar. Mailed free of postage to all parts of the United States, by addressing Dr. Lockrow (post paid), Albany, New York, enclosing 25 cents.
N. B. Those who prefer may consult Dr. LOCKROW upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicine sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.
Address Dr. M. B. LOCKROW, No. 31 Maiden Lane, or post office box 579, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Office open daily from A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 until 5 P. M.
☞ Office removed from No. 36 Beaver street to No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. aug23 d&wtf

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Price 25 cents.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No. 13 Cedar st., New York.
apr27d&wly
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Something New!
Agents wanted, to go into a New and Honorable Business, which will pay from $15 to $30 weekly. No Humbug. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars, which are free.
S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.
my18 w8

DR. EOFF'S
TONIC & ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.
THESE pills are offered to the public after many years' experience of their valuable properties, as a safe and reliable family medicine. They operate gently as a purgative, cleansing the stomach and intestines of all irritating matter, without producing sickness or debilitating the digestive organs.
For dyspepsia and all the distressing symptoms attending this disease, such as costiveness, acidity of the stomach, flatulence, loss of appetite, nervous affections, &c., these pills are a most reliable remedy, and to persons suffering from derangement of the liver, or general debility of the system, they will prove an invaluable medicine.
For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, sole agents, Louisville, Kentucky. may 4 d2m&w3m

COLMAN'S LONDON MUSTARD.
THE attention of dealers and consumers is particularly called to the superior quality and low prices of the above mustard, manufactured by J. & J. Colman, London, now the most extensive manufacturers of mustard in Great Britain.
Four different qualities are manufactured, which are packed in kegs, canisters, tin foil, and bottles and each package will be warranted full weight. The 4, 6, and 10 lb. canisters are peculiarly adapted for the South, as they effectually exclude dampness and air, thus preserving the flavor in all its strength.
For orders and for sale, at wholesale, in New York, by GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton street,
J. HORSEY'S SON, 24 Maiden Lane.
f21 d&w6m

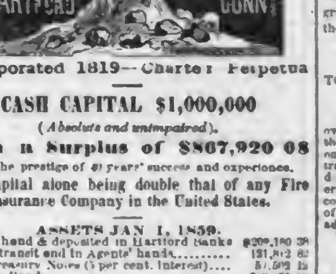
G. W. BASHAW,
DEALER IN
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
AND
Agricultural Machines and Implements generally,
AT THE OLD STAND OF MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.,
No. 516 Main st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE undersigned invites especial attention to his stock for the harvest of 1859.
THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
a combined Reaper and Mower, with latest improvements.
THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS
of most approved patterns and various sizes, capacities, and prices.
Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, and Horse Hay-Rakes, Cornstalk and Straw Cutters, &c.
Parties desiring to purchase any of the above articles are requested to call or send orders to the undersigned, who is prepared to offer manufacturers' terms, prices, and warranty.
Goods shipped with care and dispatch, and correspondents promptly answered. G. W. BASHAW,
my7 diaw4t&e10 516 Main street.

The Bed Bugs and Flies will catch it

DUTCHER'S DEAD-SHOT & LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will sweep them off by myriads. Who will be troubled with these pests when at a trifling expense the house can be kept clear all Summer? Commence early and this can be easily done.
Sold by WILSON & STARBIRD, Louisville, at manufacturer's prices.
L. L. DUTCHER & SON,
may4 d2aw13W&S&w6* St. Albans, Vt.

Diamond Island
For Sale.
THIS ISLAND is situated in Henderson county, Ky., 13 miles below the city of Henderson and 25 miles below Evansville, Ind., and owing to the circuitous course of the river, is only about 12 miles from each place by land. It contains upwards of 1,200 acres and is surrounded by water at all seasons of the year. Not having sufficient force to work this property up to its capacity, and without the means of buying, I have determined to sell it, and to induce an opportunity for pleasant and profitable farming and planting is offered that the WORLD IS CHALLENGED TO EQUAL.
At least 1,000 acres of this Island is of the strongest alluvial, hardly equaled and not surpassed, by the best. It will produce from 70 to 100 bushels of corn and from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of tobacco to the acre, year after year, without change or rest, besides the heaviest crops of everything else produced in this climate, requiring strong soil. I have a small young orchard of peach and apple trees, a part of which will be bearing next year, and it is believed that, on account of the surrounding water this crop will never fail. I have cleared and under strong fence about 300 acres, and have drained, now nearly dry enough to burn, about 300 acres more. On the farm there are about 800 panels of plank fence, stable room for 100 head of horses, mules, or cattle, with grain, comfortable buildings for overseer and negroes, smoke house, cistern, &c.
This property is well adapted to the raising of mules, cattle, and hogs, as the natural grasses are very fine, lasting from 8 to 9 months of the year; besides, during winter affording grazing equal to the best rye pasture. I have had on it for the past 3 years from 50 to 90 mules and horses, from 90 to 150 cattle, and have raised annually from 100 to 150 hogs, all of which have gotten their subsistence mainly in the woods. Stock are, by the surrounding waters, prevented from leaving the Island, and the stock of others in the surrounding country are for the same reason prevented from going to it. With 800 acres in cultivation all the stock necessary (and a surplus if desired) for the working and maintainance of the property may be raised upon it, making it necessary to buy only farm tools and negro clothing to work and carry on the farm. I have high land sufficient to protect a large amount of stock, in any flood ever known on the Ohio river. If in the course of years to come, the proprietor of this property should get it all or nearly all in cultivation, he would only then require stable and lots sufficient for his work stock, dispensing with fence entirely.
From the cultivation of corn and tobacco alone from five to eight hundred dollars to the hand annually may be made by selling in the usual way in the home markets; but with the advantages for raising stock, to use the corn, and with the large leafy tobacco grown upon the land, so very suitable for stripe, if the proprietor would distil his corn and stem his tobacco, the profits would be greatly increased.
Upon this island negro property is comparatively safe, as there can be no going or coming without permission, and negroes are freed from the bad example of other negroes or the bad advice of white men.
By some one of the numerous packets passing this property, persons may at trifling expense go to or from it at almost any hour they may desire.
For the truth of the main facts stated above, I would refer to the Hon. Archibald Dixon or Col. D. R. Burbank, who are both well acquainted with this property and are experienced in this river bottom farming.
For terms and particulars, apply to myself at this place, either by mail or otherwise, or A. A. Gordon, Presid'n of Southern Bank of Kentucky at Louisville.
GEO. M. PRIEST.
HENDERSON, KY., April, 1859 ap6 d3aw&w2m

By State Authority.
Choice First Class Insurance
BY THE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Absolute and unimpaired).
With a Surplus of $867,920 08
And the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.
The Capital alone being double that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1859.

Cash on hand & deposited in Hartford Banks		$209,180 38
Cash in transit and in Agents' hands		121,8[illegible]2 82
U. S. Treasury Notes (5 per cent. interest)		51,509 12
230 State Bonds		219,675 00
Money due the Co., secured by mortgages		4,913 15
Real Estate unincumbered		65,534 26
Bill. Receivable		41,065 67
		Market Value.
168 bonds (6, 7, and 10 per ct. int. annually)		167,110 00
817 shares	Railroad Stock	84,[illegible]22 00
66 "	Connecticut River Co. Stock	5,[illegible]60 00
51 "	Stafford Bank Stock	5,250 00
50 "	Waterbury Bank Stock	5,270 00
38 "	Providence Bank Stock	1,873 00
2,355 "	Hartford Bank Stock	236,[illegible]0 00
9,470 "	New York Bank Stock	507,4[illegible]0 00
154 "	Jersey City Bank Stock	1,500 00
200 "	Missouri " "	20,600 00
	Other Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	23,060 68
		$1,86[illegible],920 0[illegible]

TOTAL LIABILITIES.
Unsettled Claims not due ... $116,976
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
Accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair pr[illegible]
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
Upward of $11,000,000 of Losses
HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE PAST 40 YEARS.
Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions, free from the objections of the credit system. Application made to any duly authorized Agent promptly attended to. By strict attention to a legitimate insurance business this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future. Policies issued without delay by
W. S. VERNON, Agent.
☞ Office in Louisville No. 494 Main street, between Wall and Bullitt streets.
W. H. BEACH, Agent, Jeffersonville, and
WM. M. LEWIS, New Albany. aug9 deod&weowly

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,
—AND—
BUGGIES.
BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
Main street, between First and Second, opposite the Galt House.
Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they have now in store a complete assortment in their line, of their own manufacture and selection, consisting of—
Coaches, Four and six-seat Rockaways,
Britts, Shelton one turn-seat do.,
Phaetons, Shifting-top and Open Buggies,
Sulkies, Slide-seat Buggies, &c.
Possessing advantages in manufacturing, we are enabled to sell below the usual rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
ma38 deod&m&weow

Fever and Ague,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health, if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote
Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections, which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of disorders which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE,
FOR COSTIVENESS; FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA; FOR JAUNDICE; FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION; FOR HEADACHE; FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY; FOR A FOUL STOMACH; FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS; FOR THE PILES; FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA; FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS; FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM; FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN; FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS; FOR DROPSY; FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM; FOR WORMS; FOR THE CURE OF GOUT; FOR A DINNER PILL; FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA; FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and, being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price, 25 cents per box; Five Boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our remedies are for sale by E. Wilder and Sutcliffe & Hughes, Louisville; Sware, Lukstein & Co., Hunt, Barnard & Co., St. Louis, and by all Dealers everywhere.
m30 j&beod&m&weowm

FARM FOR SALE.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, the Farm on which the late James McQuiddy resided, on THURSDAY, September 1, 1859, containing 539 acres, and situated in Anderson county, on the Kentucky river, about six miles above Frankfort. Said farm is all under fence, with about 300 acres in a high state of cultivation, and about 250 acres well set in grass. There is a comfortable frame dwelling upon the premises, large enough for a numerous family, with barn, stock sheds, etc. It is also well watered, and is considered unsurpassed for the healthfulness of its location. A turnpike is now in contemplation which, when completed, will run near said farm. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises, or to W. H. Ballard, near Shelbyville, Ky.
TERMS:—One-fourth cash, the remainder in three equal annual payments. R. I. McQUIDDY.
jel w14

Farm for Sale.
WISHING to move South, I offer my farm for sale, containing 503 acres, situated in Oldham county, Ky., on the waters of Harrod's Creek, 4 miles from Lagrange, on the pebble road leading from Lagrange to Bedford; 300 acres cleared, 200 well set in grass, 100 in cultivation, 35 acres of wood land well set in blue grass, and the remainder in native forest growth, consisting of beech, sugar tree, blue ash and walnut. The land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and hemp and could be made one of the best stock farms in this section of the state. There is on the farm two good frame dwellings, one with 4 rooms and the other with 6, with all necessary out buildings, also a No. 1 horse mill. Having purchased in Arkansas I will sell on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and see for themselves.
For terms and particulars apply to myself on the premises or by mail to Ridge, Henry co., Ky.
jel w4 JONA. C. GIBSON.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
CORNER OF SECOND AND JEFFERSON STREETS.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville and the traveling community generally that they have leased the Hotel formerly occupied by J. Steele, on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, which they will open on Monday, May 16, 1859, under the title of the ST. CLOUD HOTEL. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and every means employed to make the establishment a place of comfort both for permanent and transient guests. The location is central, being convenient to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Depot, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot, and the steamboat Landing.
The tables will be provided with the best viands and delicacies the market affords, together with every variety of the season. Particular attention will be paid to neatness and ventilation in the sleeping apartments, and every care taken in each department, which will, it is hoped, give general satisfaction.
Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent board will find this a pleasant and agreeable home.
☞ Terms moderate.
may14 d3&w4* HARRELL & WALTER.

BIG SPRING!
The Model Stock Farm!
For Sale.
I OFFER for sale my Big Spring Plantation, situated in Wilson county, Middle Tennessee, 7 miles northeast of Lebanon, on the turnpike road leading from Lebanon to Carthage, consisting of 1,131 acres of land, 350 of which I now have in immediate cultivation between 350 and 400 acres neatly cleared up and well set in blue grass (this being the first place on which any blue grass seed was ever sown in this county, which was some 30 years ago), the balance finely timbered, the most of which is cedar of the finest quality. The entire tract is level and under as good fencing as can be made out of the very best cedar timber. The improvements are all good and substantial; the out-buildings and mule barns particularly so. The facilities for feeding mules can't be beat in the State, which business I have followed extensively, grazing and fattening from one to two hundred head every year, besides a fine herd of Durham cattle and every other kind of stock. In fact, this is no one of the places that *can* or *might* be made a stock farm, but it is now, and has been for several years past, a strictly letter A No. 1 stock farm, and is so regarded by the best judges in the State, several of whom have examined it. The three big springs burst out in the center of the plantation, not exceeding fifty yards from the dwelling running through. I have the fences so arranged that the water every lot and field on the premises, and that in an everlasting abundance.
On the original 1,000 acre Big Spring tract there is not exceeding 50 acres of bone or waste land, and nearly all the entire tract is this day paying a per cent.
I wish to sell simply for the reason that I am tired of the stock-raising business, and having recently purchased an interest in a plantation and negroes in Arkansas, I wish to devote my entire attention and employ all my means in making cotton. P. H. ANDERSON,
my13 w4 Big Spring P. O., Wilson co., Tenn.
[Louisville Journal copy 4 times in weekly paper and forward account to this office for collection.]
Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald.

FOR SALE,
A STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL.
I DESIRE to dispose of my Mill Property, on Livingston creek, Lyon county, Ky., 4½ miles from Dycusburg, 8 miles from Fredonia, and seven miles from Eddyville, Ky., together with from 5 to 700 acres of good Land.
Also, blacksmith and wagon shops and all necessary outbuildings will be sold low and on favorable terms.
For further information, address the undersigned, at Dycusburg, Ky.
june30 w1y THOS. J. COBB.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
Writing for
THE N. YORK MERCURY.
ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT.
The proprietors of THE NEW YORK MERCURY respectfully announce the engagement of the celebrated author, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, universally acknowledged to be the only truthful delineator of FAR WESTERN TRAPPER LIFE.
His Opening Tale for THE MERCURY is now nearly completed, and he believes it to be the best he has yet written. The following announcement from the author's graceful pen will be greeted with enthusiasm by his tens of thousands of admirers:
A CARD.
TO THE READERS "BUCK BISON," "NICK WHIFFLES," "ONE-EYED SAUL," &c.
To those who have followed my heroes and heroines over the Western Trail, and the far trapping-grounds of the Great North, I beg leave to announce that I am now engaged in preparing another Serial, the scenes of which transpire in the same wild latitudes, and which I shall endeavor to render worthy the attention of my former readers. It will be perceived that I have chosen a section of country in which daily events transcend the freest flights of fiction—where incident crowds upon incident, and wild adventure and daring deeds are inevitable things.
The title of my new story will be
PATHAWAY,
OR
THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS,
A Tale of the Northern Trapping Grounds.
"PATHAWAY" will be published in the columns of THE N. YORK MERCURY, to which journal I have engaged to contribute EXCLUSIVELY for a term of years. To my numerous readers I would return my sincere thanks, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance those who, by their partiality and favor, have contributed to my success. [illegible] Those who have taken an interest in the "difficulties" of Nick Whiffles—a character pretty extensively known—may very possibly find in "PATHAWAY" a character of his name and nature, whose exploits and drolleries will not shame those of other years. In short, it is my purpose to produce a story that shall excel other productions of my pen, in the novelty of its situations, in truthfulness of delineation, intricacy of plot, and rapid succession of incident.
It will be illustrated by DARLEY.
Worcester May 1, 1859. J. H. ROBINSON.
The publishers of THE MERCURY will only add that they pay Dr. Robinson a higher price for his labors than has ever yet been paid by the newspaper press to any American romancer, but a sense of duty to our quarter of a million of readers demands his eminent services. It is our mission, by honorable competition, to excel in every department, at whatever cost, and that mission will ever be faithfully performed.
"PATHAWAY" will be commenced in THE N. YORK MERCURY without delay, and other novelties will follow in rapid succession.
CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH, & WHITNEY,
m26 d6aw2 Proprietors New York Mercury.

SUNDRIES.
THIRD STREET CONFECTIONERY
FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE,
No. 50, Above Main.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AND will sell low—
150 dozen 2 pound cans Cove Oysters;
75 do 1-pound do do;
50 do quart fresh Peaches;
25 do do bottles fresh Peaches;
25 do do do do Table Fruit;
25 do do do do Pine Apple;
36 do 2-pint do do do do;
100 do pint, quart, and ½-gallon Pickles;
50 do Pepper Sauce;
50 do Tomato Catsup;
12 do Walnut do;
8 bbls dried German Plums;
10 frails fresh Dates;
100 boxes M. R. and Layer Raisins;
200 drums fresh Figs;
300 fancy boxes Prunes, 3½ pounds each;
2,100 whole, half, and quarter boxes Sardines;
25 dozen bottles Brandy Cherries;
50 gross assorted Playing Cards;
100 dozen Lemon Syrup;
50,000 Children's Marbles, assorted;
20,000 half Spanish Cigars;
50,000 Cigars, various qualities;
2,000 pounds Gum Drops, assorted flavors;
50 dozen 1 and 2-pound cans fresh Lobsters;
25 boxes Macaroni, &c., &c.
Also, all kinds of Syrups for Soda Water; Candies and Confectionaries of every description, warranted equal to any manufactured elsewhere, all for sale at the lowest prices.
Fire Works of every description.
my18 w4 A. ROBIE.

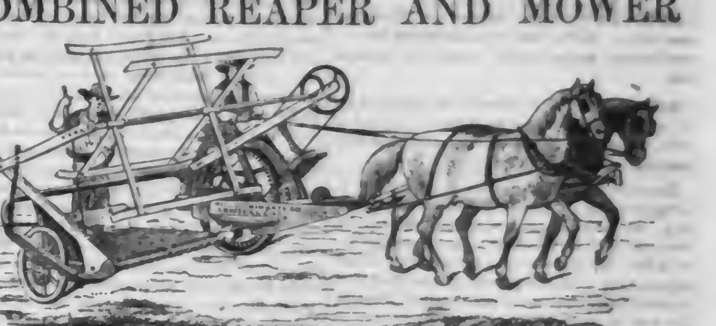
A. McBRIDE,
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, manufacturer of Planes and Mechanics' tools of every description, No. 63 Third street, Louisville.
may16 weow4f

DR. W. B. FARRELL'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL
ARABIAN LINIMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1844.
THE genuine can always be known by the name "Dr. W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment." All other Liniments by this name are counterfeits.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is used upon the Human System, with unbounded success in rheumatism, gout, and palsy.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain and weakness in the back.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure spinal diseases, swellings, sprains, and bruises.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore feet, sore hands, corns, and warts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure mumps, frosted parts, and swelled neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore throat, sore eyes, and headache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure burns and scalds, wounds, and fresh cuts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure snake bites and many cutaneous diseases.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure contracted cords, stiff joints and neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure neuralgia, toothache, and earache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain in the head, breast, and side.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore lips, biles, tumors, and wens.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure swelled and painful breasts of females.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure or relieve nearly all nervous inflammatory disease.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is adapted to all constitutions.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is a blessing to the afflicted.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will render perfect satisfaction in all cases.
For Horses and Cattle.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sprains, bruises, windgalls, and swellings.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure galds, cuts, wounds, and scratches.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sweeney, founder, and poll evil.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure colic, botts, and all inflammations.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Should be in the store of every Dealer.
☞ Grand Depot, 67 Lake street, Chicago.
Sold by Raymond & Patten, Louisville.
Sold by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville. oct13 weow

R. A. BELL, Louisville. WM. MURDOCK, New York.
BELL & MURDOCK,
At their old stand, 558 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
MURDOCK, BELL, & CO.,
43 Broad Street, New York,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.
SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments to either house.
ja27 d&wtf

MURRELL & CO.,
Successors to Murrell, Trigg, & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 452 Main, between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
jan1 d&wly LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE
KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
A
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER



THE GREAT POPULARITY OF THIS REAPER THROUGHOUT THE WEST AND SOUTH, WHERE IT is more generally known and used than any other, makes it unnecessary to do more than state, for the information of those unacquainted with it, a few of its most prominent advantages.
This Machine in every essential part is constructed of Wrought Iron and Steel.
It has no equal in lightness of draft, durability, strength, and simplicity.
It can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in five minutes. The cutters can be raised or lowered at pleasure by the driver while in motion, without stopping his team.
It will cut as low as one inch or as high as twenty-two inches.
Every Machine is put together at the Factory, and operated with the cutters in by steam, which insures their perfect working when put together in the harvest field.
Over one thousand of these Harvesters were sold and used last harvest, and in no instance has a failure occurred or a machine been returned.
TWO THOUSAND NOW BUILDING FOR THE HARVEST OF 1859!
WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE!
☞ All orders and letters promptly responded to.
☞ For further particulars and recommendations, we refer to our Reaper Circular, which will be forwarded on application to us or any of our Agents.
Price of complete Machine at Louisville, Ky., $150.
MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., Manufacturers,
Louisville, Kentucky.
feb1 dlaw&w6m

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!
WE manufacture a heavy strong Cooking Stove for the Farmer, both of wrought and cast iron, which we warrant to give satisfaction in all its parts. Also, Heating Stoves for Churches, school Houses, Stores, and Offices, and should any of the Castings get broken by accident or otherwise, we have the patterns which can be replaced at all times. E. G. KYLE & CO.
☞ Store, Main street, 3d door below Louisville Hotel, and formerly corner of Main and Thirteenth sts. ap6 ely

THE KENTUCKY FARMERS'
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS is purely a mutual Company, organized under a very liberal charter granted at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, and is now prepared to insure FARM PROPERTY against loss or damage by Fire for the term of six years, taking a note for the whole six years' premium and collecting only ten per cent. of the premium note in cash, leaving the balance to be collected by assessments when necessary to pay the liabilities of the Company. This Company does not insure property within the limits of any city, town, or village, but confines its risks exclusively to Farm Property. J. B. O'BANNON, President.
W. F. BULLOCK, Vice President.
W. F. BULLOCK, Jr., Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Isaac Everett, W. A. Meriwether,
John Thatcher, Robert N. Miller,
Robert Mallory, W. F. Bullock,
Robert Arms, W. L. Winchester,
E. D. Hobbs, Philip Barbour,
J. B. O'Bannon, Thos. P. Camp,
Jake Herr,
AGENTS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY:
SAMUEL HITE, Deputy Sheriff, Eastern District.
JAMES L. STRATTON, Deputy Sheriff, Western District.
☞ OFFICE—No. 455, south side Main street between Fifth and Sixth (over W. H. Stokes's saddlery store), Louisville, Ky. july26 wly

Mammoth Clothing Depot!!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
WE are in receipt of the latest styles of Cassimeres and Vestings, French Fancy and Paris Cloths, [illegible] &c., &c., which we are prepared to make to order in the most approved style and at [illegible]
J. L. DEPPEN & CO.,
m4 2w&d&w4m N. E. cor. Fourth & Market sts.

JUST received a complete stock of white and fancy shirts, Undershirts, thread, gauze, merino, and silk Underwear, Hosiery, and Suspenders, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Gloves, Gingham and silk Umbrellas, Ties, [illegible] Carpet-bags, Satchels, and Select Bags, &c., &c.
We are daily adding to an already large and [illegible] stock of gentlemen and youth's clothing, which will be sold low. J. L. DEPPEN & CO.,
m4 2w&d&w4m N. E. cor. Fourth & Market sts.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS,
113 Fourth St.,
(Adjoining Tripp & Cragg),
HAVE just received by express a new supply of rich and elegant
GRENADINE, BERAGE, and
ORGANDIE ROBES;
CHENA BAYADERE SILKS;
DARK GROUND ORGANDIE MUSLINS;
EMBROIDERIES, LACE MANTLES,
and POINTS;
BERAGE and CASHMERE SHAWLS;
CHINTZ, &c.;
And have a large assortment of Domestics, all of which they will sell at the lowest rates. ap17 w4

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.
NOTICE.—This wonderfully stimulating and appetizing sauce, which is now in such universal demand and has made itself so great a favorite with the lovers of good living, may now be purchased of all dealers in groceries, &c., throughout the United States.
Also—Soyer's Relish, Soyer's Aromatic Mustard, and Soyer's Sauce Succulente.
Gardner & Yvelin, wholesale agents, Fulton st., N. Y. and Bray & Hayes, Cornhill, Boston.
al7 wly CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, England.

DICKERSON WHITEMORE, & REED,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc,
COPPER,
AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNERS' USE,
Nos. 243, 247, and 249 Water Street, N. Y.
Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates for cash or time.
mr16 w6m WHITEMORE & CO., Liverpool.

HALE & BOWDOIN,
COMMISSION
Paper Dealers,
15 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
FINE Writing Papers, all kinds Envelopes, Envelope Papers, Cards, Bags for Grocers, Post, Inks, Blank Book Paper made to order.
☞ Also, Printed or Illuminated Envelopes, Checks, and Bill-Heads furnished to order.
N. B. We refer, by permission, to the proprietors of this paper. ap27 w6m

SCHRODT & LAVAL,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side 2nd street, between Main and Water sts., Louisville, Ky. july13 wtf

Dissolution.
THE firm of CURD & HARVEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. A. Harvey having purchased the entire interest of Wm. E. Curd in said firm and is charged with the settlement of their business and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
W. E. CURD,
A. A. HARVEY.
Louisville, Ky., April 13, 1859.
A. A. Harvey will continue the Hardware business at the old stand of Curd & Harvey.
IN retiring from the Hardware business I return my thanks for the liberal patronage extended to me for the last five years, and would respectfully request a continuance of same to my former partner, Mr. A. A. Harvey, who is every way worthy of this continued favor. For the present I can be found at the store of Mr. Harvey to attend to the liquidation of my individual business.
a14 d&w4 WM. E. CURD.

LANE & BODLEY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood Working Machinery,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, HUB, SPOKE, Felloe, and Wheel Machinery; Sash and Door Machinery; Furniture and Chair Makers' Machinery; Shafting and Pulleys, turned and balanced, $4 to $10 per hundred pounds. For Descriptive Circular and Price List, address
LANE & BODLEY,
mr28 w30 cor. John and Water sts., Cincinnati.

PORTABLE ENGINES.

6 H. P.	$575 00
7 H. P.	600 00
8 H. P.	675 00
12 H. P.	840 00
15 H. P.	950 00
20 H. P.	1200 00
25 H. P.	1300 00
30 H. P.	1550 00
35 H. P.	2000 00
40 H. P.	2300 00

J. C. HOADLEY,
mr28 w3m Lawrence, Mass.

COMPOUND
EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING BEER.
A purely vegetable preparation, containing the Medicinal and Aromatic qualities of the roots from which it is made, producing a healthy and pleasant beverage. It acts as a purifier, producing a gentle stimulation throughout the body, without the deleterious effects of a momentary excitement. It is peculiarly efficacious in diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and is highly recommended for the use of families, especially where good water cannot be easily procured. Prepared by
POTTER & CHAMPLIN,
Practical Chemists,
Westerly, R. I.
V. D. GAETANO & CO., Agents,
mar30 w3m 374 Main street, Louisville.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
WARRANTED
TO MAKE SOAP
Without Lime, and with very little trouble. Every family can
Make all their own Soap
Out of any kind of refuse Grease, combined with the
Saponifier.
It will make hard water soft, will clean type to perfection, and for all purposes where a STRONG LYE is required, nothing can equal it.
It is put up in one-pound air-tight iron boxes, with full directions accompanying each package.
☞ The only genuine, original, and patented article is manufactured by the
PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Office 396 Penn. St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Who also manufacture
EXTRA REFINED SNOW WHITE
TABLE, DAIRY, AND PACKING SALT,
Warranted entirely Pure and Dry.
Put up in various packages and styles.
☞ For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the country.
my11 w12

HARVESTERS.
MANNY REAPER IMPROVED FOR 1859.
THE best Hand-Raking Reaper and Mower in the Union. Farmers will do well to examine this machine before purchasing this season. I am not publishing a list of certificates got up for the occasion, but barely name the fact that the Manny Combined Machine has met more satisfactory success and taken a greater number of premiums and given better satisfaction the last five years than any other harvesting machine. A descriptive circular sent on application, and all orders and correspondence promptly attended to.
Reaper and Seed Warehouses 371 and 373 Main street, near Louisville Hotel.
my4 w6 E. R. HOWARD.

The Vesper Gas
OR
AIR LIGHT!
A PORTABLE GAS LIGHT for every one, in city, town, or country—more brilliant than Coal Gas and at one-half the cost.
This is no humbug Vapor or, erroneously called, Gas Light prepared from "Burning Fluid," "Phosgene," "Spirit Gas," etc., or any of the dangerously explosive compounds, but a bona fide GAS LIGHT, self-generated from Vesper or Coal Oil, manufactured expressly for the purpose.
Its portability, cheapness, brilliancy, safety, and simplicity will soon give it the precedence over all methods now known for lighting or heating not only dwellings, churches, hotels, &c., in the country towns, but in our cities also.
Subjoined are a few testimonials of well-known and influential persons, selected from a great number that are being received daily as to the real value and utility of this new and remarkable invention.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
[From His Excellency Gov. C. S. Morehead, and Thos. S. Page, Esq., State Auditor.]
To Wm. H. Settle, Esq., Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir:—We have tried and are using your "Vesper Gas," and are perfectly satisfied with its utility. It gives a soft, brilliant, and beautiful light, and is perfectly secure from explosion. [illegible] We are satisfied that it will soon be adopted by all persons who have not the opportunity of obtaining gas, and [illegible] with whom cheapness in the original outlay for fixtures and the continual expense of burning is an object.
Yours, &c. C. S. MOREHEAD,
THOS. S. PAGE.
[From Judge Craddock.]
I am using in my family the light referred to in the statement of Messrs. Morehead and Page, and I fully concur with them in all they have said commending it and I would further say, that there is no difficulty in the management of the light, as the whole arrangement is quite simple. G. W. CRADDOCK.
[From Col. Orlando Brown.]
FRANKFORT, KY., April 26, 1859.
To Wm. H. Settle—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to state that I have conversed with many gentlemen who have used the Vesper Light in Frankfort, and all concur in saying that, for the light given, for its excellence, brilliancy, and cheapness, for its safety and convenience, it exceeds any other light known to them. I have been a careful observer of its effects in my own house and elsewhere, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if my own house was not already provided with fixtures attached to the public gas works, I would unhesitatingly give the Vesper Gas the preference.
Yours, truly, &c. ORLANDO BROWN.
[From Chas. G. Pythian, M.D., Frankfort, Ky.]
* * * I can only say that it fully equals, if not excels, all that has been said in its favor, and that it has my verdict [illegible] The lighting of the lamps and filling of the oil vessel are all done by any servant (a negro boy not more than fifteen years of age), and there is no trouble whatever in its management.
[From the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort.]
I am using the "Vesper Gas," * * * and fully concur with Col. Brown and Dr. Pythian as to the great value of the improvement. B. H. TAYLOR.
FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.
W. H. Settle, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have been using your Vesper Light in our office for a month past. We are perfectly satisfied with its usefulness. The light is excellent, and the lamp and oil both safe and easily managed.
Respectfully yours,
T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Ky.
[From Rev. J. M. Lancaster.]
FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.
Wm. H. Settle, Esq.—For several months past my attention has been called to the "Vesper Light." * * From all I can see, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it the most desirable of any artificial light which has come under my observation. * * * * *
Yours, &c.
[From Judge Monroe.]
FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.
Mr. W. H. Settle: * * * I feel free to say that, so far as I can judge, it is for brilliancy, cheapness, and safety superior to any other light or lamp now in use in the country, and I doubt not will be popular.
Respectfully yours,
B. MONROE.
[From Rev. J. D. Thorp.]
FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.
Mr. W. H. SETTLE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have given the Vesper Light a pretty thorough trial. I find it a pleasant, convenient, and cheap light—far superior to any other light I have seen, except the coal gas, and in some respects preferable to it.
Yours truly, J. D. THORP.
FRANKFORT, KY., April 18, '59.
Mr. H. SETTLE, Louisville:
Dear Sir:—For the last two months we have been selling your Vesper Gas Lamps and Chandeliers, and have sold a large number of them. [illegible]
We have no hesitation in pronouncing the light as the most economical and simple, besides the safest and best in every respect [illegible]
Your obedient servants
W. H. KEENE & CO.
W. H. SETTLE, Esq.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have thoroughly tested the Vesper Light with four burners, purchased from you, and that it has met all my expectations, not only as to brilliancy, but as to ease with which it is managed. It is managed by a servant girl 12 years old.
I am satisfied that it is far superior to anything I have ever seen of the kind. JNO. RODMAN.
FRANKFORT, KY., April 25, 1859.
WM. H. SETTLE, Louisville, Ky.:
DEAR SIR: I have had the Vesper Gas Fixtures in constant use, both in my private residence and my office, for the last four months, with the most satisfactory results. The light is very brilliant, quite economical, and easily managed by my servants. * * * H. I. TODD.
FRANKFORT, April 28, 1859.
DEAR SIR: * * * I now write to express my entire satisfaction with the Vesper Light. It is easily managed, and the light is most beautifully brilliant.
Yours, respectfully, GEO. B. MACKLIN.
[From the Rev. John N. Norton, Rector of Grace Church, Frankfort, Ky.]
FRANKFORT, KY., May 2, 1859.
Mr. W. H. SETTLE—Dear Sir: As we have introduced your Vesper Gas into our Church, and find it a far more effectual and economical mode of lighting the building than any which we have tried before, I take pleasure in recommending it to others. I think there can be no possible objection which can be made to it. Yours truly, &c. JOHN N. NORTON.
Any person remitting ten dollars will have forwarded to him, securely boxed, a beautiful Stand, Gas Fixture, and Apparatus complete, that will give a light equal to ten star candles, and three gallons of "Vesper Oil" secured in a patent stoppered can, sufficient for a family for four months, and full directions for using the same.
Descriptive circulars and price lists, &c., will be furnished to any address upon application by mail, or by calling at the Vesper Gas Light Depot, No. 6 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky. W. H. SETTLE.
Agents wanted in every county in this State.
may3 d3&wtf W. H. S.

W. B. BELKNAP ... M. L. BELKNAP
W. B. Belknap & Co.,
AGENTS for the sale of Shoenberger's Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes, E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales, Burden's Improved Machine Horse and Mule Shoes, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.
Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c. al7 w

A GRADUATE
Of the New York State Normal School
DESIRES an engagement to teach South or West—is an experienced Teacher—can furnish satisfactory references. Address "TEACHER," Box 127, Horse Heads, New York. m13 d3&w3*

FOR SALE.
Franklin Institute.
THE undersigned have been appointed a committee to make sale of Franklin Institute, Lancaster, Ky., including the large and commodious building, apparatus, pianos, and furniture. [illegible] is beautifully located in a part of the town convenient to all who may desire to patronize it. Persons disposed of purchasing are invited to visit the town and examine for themselves, as it would be difficult to answer by letter all the inquiries that will likely be made [illegible] satisfactory manner as could be done by a personal investigation.
If the building is not sold by the 1st day of August, the same will be rented to some competent teacher.
W. B. MASON,
W. J. LANDRAM, Committee.
W. H. SMITH,
Lancaster, Ky., May 30, 1859—my30 w4*

J. O. CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machines
AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
First street, between Main and Market streets.
WE keep on hand different sizes of Woodworth's Planing Machines; the large size Moulding and Tenon Machines; hand Lathes; Saw Mandrills, &c., of our own manufacture.
Our prices are uniform with those of other manufacturers of the same machines.
We solicit a call from those in want of anything in our line. may10 d3&w3

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address (with stamp), W. R. ACTON & CO.,
ap15 w6 41 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

CARROLLTON MARBLE WORKS.
[illegible]

ESTERLEY'S
SELF-RAKING AND HAND-RAKING
REAPER AND MOWER.
I HAVE the selling of this complete machine, and believe it to be the best Self-raking Reaper yet gotten out for the reasons that the rake is detached in about two minutes whenever necessary, so that there is no difficulty if the grain is fallen or tangled. Another reason—this machine is of easy draught, two mules or horses can easily run it to cut from ten to fifteen acres per day, and is warranted a superior Mowing Machine. Price, complete, [illegible]
All orders or correspondence promptly attended to.
Circulars sent on application.
Reaper and Seed Warehouses Nos. 371 and 373 Main street, near Louisville Hotel.
my4 w6 E. R. HOWARD.

GREAT JUNE SALE
OF
PIANO FORTES.
FIFTY First-Class 7 oct. Pianos, direct from one of the oldest and best known manufactories in the United States, will be received and ready for sale by the 5th of June at the old stand of N. C. & D. Morse, where every piano will be fully warranted and persons wishing to purchase can be assured of a first-rate instrument at a greatly reduced price [illegible] the 20th of June, [illegible] all remaining will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 28.—jel w6